The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,405.—New Series. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance ... ...Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52 0
——— including postage	„ 72 0
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Ten lines and under	
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per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per line.
Second Ditto	4½ „ „
Third and succeeding	2½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship ARABIA, 1,027 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. Saunders, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th December at noon.

Leave Bombay	Dec. 7	Leave Galle	Dec. 14
„ Carwar	8	„ Negapatam	17
„ Mangalore	9	„ Madras	20
„ Cannanore	10	„ Coconada	22
„ Calicut	10	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Beypore	10	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Cochin	11	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Tuticorin	12	„ False Point	25
„ Colombo	13	Arrive Calcutta	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

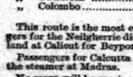
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 120 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchinson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December, at noon.

Up.	Dec.	Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Bussorah	31
„ Kurrachee	18	„ Fao	31
„ Guadur	21	„ Bushire	Jan. 2
„ Muscat	23	„ Lingra	4
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Lingra	24	„ Muscat	8
„ Bushire	27	„ Guadur	10
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive Bussorah	29	Arrives Bombay	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE KATTYWAR COAST.

STEAMER GENERAL HAVELOCK, Captain Drewitt, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, at 8 A.M., to CUTCH MANDVEE, calling at VERAVUL, MANGROLE, PORBUNDER, and DWARKA.

For Freight and Passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, Bombay, 3rd December 1869.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingoria	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingoria	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday.
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

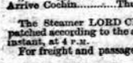
The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th December, 1869.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.



THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BOMBAY, (1,827 tons, and 275 H. P.,) Captain A. W. Eyre, will be despatched for the above Ports on the 10th DAY, the 10th December, leaving Mazagon at noon on that day, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which must be lodged in the Company's office before 11 A. M. on Wednesday, the 8th instant.

G. F. HENRY, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 1st December 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE.

(via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, viâ the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Lapeirere, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 42	£ 25-10
„ 1st Italian Port	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 53	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUHNELER, FREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Cargo per ship SALISBURY, from London, are requested to send off Boats alongside at once to take delivery of their Goods, otherwise the same will be landed by Captain True without further notice, at the risk and expense of the concerned.

Captain True will not be responsible for the condition of any Cargo after it leaves the ship's deck.

Package [illegible]NDON, ASIATIC, and AMERICAN Co. (Limited), THE L[illegible] Agents for Captain True, ship Salisbury.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

ROBERT GR[illegible]EY & Co., SHIP-BUILDERS and OWNERS o[illegible] the PATENT SLIP and DRY DOCK, MOULMEIN, BRITISH [illegible]URMAH.—The SLIP is one of the largest size. Ships and Steam[illegible] and can be thoroughly repaired and exam[illegible]ining 50 Steamers of 300 feet in length. Repairs of all descriptions [illegible] by experienced workmen, made under European superintendence. [illegible] for work and material. Charges made on the Calcutta sca[illegible] per cent. below Calcutta except Teakwood, which we supply at 25 [illegible]ER CENT. BELOW CALCUTTA RATES.

September, 1869.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 „ „	„ 2,900
6 „ „	„ 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery.

W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 25th October, 1869.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Père et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

OVERLAND PASSENGERS.

Gentlemen proceeding Home will find all that is requisite in the following detailed list; the Goods being made specially for the passage and Home wear :—

REQUIREMENTS.

4 Dozen Silk and Wool Shirts.	1 Rug with Straps,
6 „ Unionz Vests.	1 Maud.
2 „ Linen Collars,	1 Inverness Cape.
1 „ Fine Cotton Socks.	1 Hand Portmanteau.
1 „ Fine Merino Socks.	2 Overland Trunks.
4 „ Fine Merino Drawers.	1 Clothes Bag.
1 „ Colored Handkerchiefs.	1 Travelling Hat,
1 „ White Cambric.	1 Courier Bag.
1 Overland Suit.	1 Easy Chair.
2 Sleeping Suits.	1 Umbrella.
2 Pairs of Kid Gloves.	1 Pair of Brushes.
6 Scarfs and Ties.	Ladies' Overland Trunks.

Return Fares.—First class Passengers embarking from India by the P. and O. Co.'s Steamer within six months of their arrival from England, and *vice versa*, will be allowed a reduction of 20 per cent. on the Return Passage Money.

Bombay. BADHAM & Co., Apollo House.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.—NOTICE.—REDUCTION of PASSAGE MONEY.—From the 1st January 1870 the RATES of PASSAGE MONEY by this Company's Vessels will be REDUCED as follows :—

	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Suez	Rs. 550	Rs. 350
„ Marseilles	„ 700	„ 450
„ Southampton	„ 720	„ 450

GEORGE P. HENRY, Superintendent.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of Rupees Fifty per Share has this DAY been made by the Directors, payable to us, at the Office of the Company, on the 10th January 1870.

By order of the Directors,

W. NICOL & Co,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port hereby gives NOTICE that on and after the 1st day of January 1870, the CHARGE for WATER SUPPLY to the Shipping in Port will be RAISED from ONE RUPEE to TWO RUPEES per TON of 250 Gallons.

J. EVERARD C. PRYCE,
Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port.

Office of the Master Attendant and Conservator of the Port, Bombay, 6th December, 1869.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, to SUPPLY a STEAMER or SAILING VESSEL (in the event of a Sailing Vessel being tendered she will be towed each way) for the CONVEYANCE of HOOFS HENCE to KURRACHEE to be discharged at Bombay on the completion of the above duty.

2. Tenders should specify a lump for Steam or Sailing Vessel tendered.

3. Fittings, Provisions, Coal, and Water will be provided by Government, all Tanks and Casks on board the Vessel to be made available if required. Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded, ventilation to be cut, and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Commanite of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

4. The Vessel accepted will require to be ballasted and ready for final survey on the 24th, starting on the 25th idem.

5. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
H. STEVENSON, Agent, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January :—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. P. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

PURE AND CHEAP MILK.

INDIAN MILK may be drawn from a cleanly and wholesomely fed cow, or from a filthy, ill-fed buffalo.

The PRESERVED MILK of the ANGLO SWISS CONDENSED MILK COMPANY is the produce of well-bred, healthy, grass-fed cows, conserved with pure sugar only; of delicious flavour; portable, being equivalent to six times its bulk of Pure Milk; and will keep well for months after opening.

Two years personal experience by the writer have proved its superior palatableness in Cocoa, Coffee, and Tea, and its thorough suitability for the preparation of custards, blancmanges, and puddings of every description. Its wholesomeness and particular advantages for the use of INFANTS and INVALIDS are satisfactorily attested by the following extract from a correspondent.

"When our baby is fed with this Milk, she sleeps from her bed time, 7 o'clock, to 5 in the morning, without a murmur; but if (as we have two or three times tried) we change her diet to the common milk, she is sure to wake and cry during the night, the result I suppose of pain from indigestion. This preserved milk is certainly admirable; I could only wish that we had reared our first upon it."

FOR THE COMPARATIVE COST.—BOMBAY MILK costs as. per seer. The cost of the CONDENSED MILK, bought by the single tin at full credit rates, is equivalent to exactly 3 annas, if bought by the dozen, at cash rates, to 2½ annas, bought by the case, at cash rates, to 2¼ annas, per seer. The use of the condensed milk therefore effects a DIRECT SAVING on an article of consumption INDISPENSABLE TO EVERY HOUSEHOLD of from 25 to 44 per cent!!! Judgment upon these INDISPUTABLE FACTS may surely be left to the intelligence of the public.

THE PURE CONDENSED MILK

is sold in Sealed Tins at

Each.	Per dozen.	Per case of 4 dozen.
Cash	Rs. 1 0	Rs. 11 0	Rs. 40 0
Credit	Rs. 1 2	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 45 0.

BY THE SOLE AGENTS AND CONSIGNEES,

TREACHER & Co, (Limited).

AUCTION SALE of BUGLA ATIT RAHMON.—On WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, at 3 P.M. Messrs. HERALALL & Co. are instructed to SELL OFF the BUGLA ATIT RAHMON by PUBLIC AUCTION, the same is registered 250 00/100 tons burthen, admeasuring 98 feet 8 inches in length, 22 feet 10 inches in breath, and 14 feet 6 inches in depth, now lying in waters opposite the Boree Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale.

For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9 Humnum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

FORT LIVERY STABLES, Nesbit Lane, Fort, near the Imperial Hotel.

Good and decent CONVEYANCES, consisting of Broughams, Sociables, Phaetons, and Palanquin Shigrams, can be HAD on HIRE on moderate terms, at any hour of the day or night in a few minutes' notice, with either single horses or pairs.

Stabling also can be had on hire by the month.

Also Horses and Carriages bought and sold.

LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT

(Extractum Carnis Liebig.)

Imported by every OVERLAND MAIL at the following REDUCED RATES.

	1 oz. bottle.	2oz. jars.	4oz. jars.	½ lb. jars.	1 lb jars.
Cash	Rs. 1-0	Rs. 2-0	Rs. 3-0	Rs. 6-12	Rs. 12-8
Credit	1-7	2-4	3-12	7-8	14-0

CAUTION.—The public are recommended to the use of this the ONLY preparation AUTHORISED to be sold in the name by the INVENTOR, BARON LIEBIG, as there are sold others of inferior strength and quality, whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser.

Traders and large Consumers can be supplied on liberal terms by the

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co (Limited).

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FANCY SOAP AND PERFUMERY.

PRIZE MEDALS, 1851, 1853, 1855, 1862, 1867.

F. S. CLEAVER'S

CELEBRATED

PRIZE MEDAL HONEY SOAP.

BROWN WINDSOR, GLYCERINE SOAP, MUSK ROSE WINDSOR, CARBOLIC ACID SOAP, a most perfect Disinfectant, and every description of CHOICE TOILET SOAP, POMADE & PERFUMERY.

32, AND 33, RED LION STREET, LONDON, W. C.; PARIS, 32, RUE NEUVE, & MONTREAL; Depôt Warehouse—LONDON DOCKS.

NOTICES.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!! TO-NIGHT!!!

Mr. DAVE CARSON

Has much pleasure in informing the Public that the above Night is specially set aside as the

FIRST DRAMATIC NIGHT OF THE SEASON,

When will be produced Dion Boucicault's

SENSATIONAL DRAMA OF THE COLLEEN BAWN;

OR, THE

BRIDES OF GARRY OWEN.

Founded on Gerald Griffy's Irish Story, "The Collegians."

WITH NEW EFFECTS, SCENERY, DRESSES, STARTLING INCIDENTS, SITUATIONS, AND TABLEAUX;

AND

ENTIRELY NEW MUSIC, INCLUDING AN

OVERTURE,

Expressly arranged by Signor ZELMAN.

The Performance to conclude (for the second time) with the

CAPTAIN'S NOT A-MISS.

ON THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1869, GRAND MINSTREL NIGHT,

WITH AN

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pán is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

NOTICE of REMOVAL.

WE have THIS DAY REMOVED our BUSINESS from 1 Humnum Street to 9 Church Gate Street, the same formerly occupied by the Government Telegraph Department has occupied for the last three years.

J. & W. WATSON & Co.

1st November, 1869.

FRERE LAND COMPANY, Limited, (in Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

FRERE LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY, Limited (In Liquidation).—NOTICE is hereby given, that all persons having CLAIMS on the above Company are requested to SUBMIT the same to the undersigned for ADJUSTMENT on or before the 20th December 1869, after which date no Claims will be admitted, and the liquidation of the Company will be finally closed.

BYRAMJEE CURSETJEE, Liquidator.

1, Church Street, 19th November 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS held THIS DAY has been ADJOURNED to TUESDAY the 7th day of December next, at 2 P.M., at the Offices of the Company, No. 23 Apollo Street.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co., Managers.

Bombay, 23rd November 1869.

THE FRAMJEE COWASJEE PATENT PRESS COMPANY.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the above Company is now prepared to undertake the PRESSING of COTTON or other Produce on usual terms. The Engines and Machinery have been entirely repaired and greatly improved, and Shippers are reminded that the Patent Bobs of the Company compare favourably in measurement with any other Press in Bombay, a matter of great importance to Shippers per Overland route.

MARTIN, YOUNG, & Co.,
Manager.

Bombay, 3rd December 1869.

THE COMMERCIAL, FINANCE, and STOCK EXCHANGE CORPORATION, Limited, (Under Liquidation.)—A GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of this CORPORATION will be HELD on SATURDAY, the 18th December, at 3 P.M., at the office of Messrs. Hearn, Cleveland, and Pelle, Solicitors, to transact the following business :

To receive the final Statement of Accounts and Report of the Liquidators.

To pass a resolution that the Corporation be finally wound up.

To pass a resolution as to with whom the amount of the unclaimed Dividends be deposited, and with whom the Books and Vouchers of the Corporation should be kept, and under what conditions.

And to consider any other matter or matters which may be brought before the Meeting.

G. S. CLAY,
CURSETJEE HORMUSJEE, } Liquidators of the Commercial, Finance, and Stock Exchange Corporation (Ltd.)

Bombay, 15th October, 1869.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to SELL FOREIGN LIQUORS in the FAIR at MHYJEE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Second Assistant Magistrate at Julgaum, on the 20th December 1869.

E. E. ASHBURNER,
Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Office of the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, Camp Julgaum, 1st December 1869.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Wednesday, the 24th November last, viz :—the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1870, and the Report of the Finance Committee thereon.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd December 1869.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870 :—

Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.	Schedule

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 10th December 1869, H. M.'s Steamer COMMODORE, of 1221 tons, and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good Security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 13th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 5 per cent. from the Contractor, when tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

CLOSING BUSINESS.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

REDUCTION FOR CASH 25 PER CENT.

MESSRS. ROSSELET & Co., with the view of CLOSING their RETAIL BUSINESS, have from THIS DAY considerably REDUCED their PRICES all round, and invite intending purchasers to avail themselves of this opportunity for BUYING at LOW RATES, for cash only.

On MONDAY, the 20th of DECEMBER next, to begin at one o'clock P.M. precisely, and on the following days, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and COMPANY, Auctioneers, are instructed to SELL by PUBLIC AUCTION, at R. & Co.'s premises, No. 5, Medow Street, Fort, if not disposed of previously by private sale, a very valuable stock, comprising—

Gold watches, plain and fancy.
Gold (15 kts.) Jewellery of London make, such as Bracelets, Earrings, Brooches, Lockets, Sleeve Links, Rings for Ladies and Gentlemen, &c., &c.
Silver Ware of English Manufacture.
Electro-plated Ware, by Elkington & Company.
Travelling Clocks and Time-pieces.
Musical Boxes in great variety, and a whole stock of Fancy Goods.

Catalogues, giving full particulars, will soon be issued.

The Goods will be ready for inspection, every day, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P.M., during the week preceding the Auction sale.

Rajahs and other wealthy Native Gentlemen living in the interior of the country will find it to their advantage in sending Assignees to the sale, or their Agents in Bombay; the assortment containing many costly and rich articles, set with precious stones of all kinds, &c.

R. & Co. continue to undertake the REPAIRS of Watches, Jewellery, Clocks, Musical-boxes, &c., as hitherto, until the 31st of January 1870.

All Debtors of the Firm, both Up-country and in Bombay, are requested to remit without delay the balance of their accounts.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869. ROSSELET & Co'

NOTICES.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 3, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

For LANDING and SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION and COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed, at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

BOUCHARDAT'S GLUTEN BREAD and GLUTEN BISCUITS,

absolutely free from Starch and Saccharine matter. As used in St. Thomas', Guy's, and other Hospitals.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Pharmaceutical Chemists.

BICYCLES—D. S. KEMP & Co. BEG to to ANNOUNCE that they are prepared to REGISTER ORDERS for these Instruments; having been in communication with the best Manufacturer in Europe, and being about to import a selected number.

Correspondents are requested to state their height and weight and the limit of price they wish to give. The very best Bicycle without ornament or extra will not cost more than Rs. 220, but may cost less. D. S. K. & Co. will register orders at as low a limit as Correspondents may wish, but they need scarcely say that the rapidity with which the art of using the instrument is acquired, and the comfort in riding depends in great measure on the excellence of its manufacture.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

MEDICINE CHESTS.—D. S. KEMP & Co.'s Chests are unsurpassed in completeness, compactness, and convenience by those of any other makers or dealers in England or India. References can be given to numerous purchasers, who have expressed their liveliest satisfaction at the excellence of the Medicine Chests sold to them.

They are all made by the best English workmen, and are filled and furnished with the most minute attention by D. S. K. & Co.

There is hardly a station in this presidency where one of these Chests is not to be found, and D. S. K. & Co would take the liberty of referring to any one whom they have supplied for an opinion as to his purchase.

It need scarcely be stated that a Medicine Chest has now become a necessity to every European in this country; the climate being such that all ought to familiarise themselves with the use of such simple remedies as are required to avoid serious indisposition.

To all large employers of labour a small portable dispensary is essential. D. S. K. & Co. prepare, and furnish such dispensaries, with numerous special remedies such as Fever mixture, Cholera mixture, &c., of the efficacy of which they are well assured; and with books of instruction adapted to them.

For the smaller Chests D. S. Kemp's "Companion" is remarkably useful.

D. S. K. & Co. have twenty regular patterns on their list, descriptions of all of which will be furnished on application. Numerous other Chests are also on hand and will be described if suited to the wants of the enquirer.

Bombay. D. S. KEMP & Co.

KEMP'S LIQUOR CHIRETTINÆ, or SOLUTION of SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE,—Containing in a purified state all the medicinal principles of the herb Chiretta. A Tonic and Febrifuge of great power, remarkably beneficial in all cases of muscular and nervous debility and of functional derangement, whether arising from long residence in a Tropical climate or from severe illness.

PREPARED ENTIRELY WITHOUT THE USE OF HEAT.

AND ONLY BY

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
PHARMACEUTICAL CHEMISTS, BOMBAY & POONA.

Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 4 per bottle.

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR INDIAN RINGWORM OR DHADUR.

(See "Times of India," 9th September 1868.)

GOA POWDER.

MENTIONED IN THE NEW INDIAN PHARMACOPŒA,

(but with an erroneous reference as to its composition.)

No medicine has done more to assuage suffering in this country; all classes, European and Native, can now testify to its value.

Goa Powder ..... 12 as. per phial.
Solution of Goa Powder (Liquor Acidæ Salicrubici) ..... 12 as. „
Do. do. ..... „ 800 „ „
American Union Scales ..... „ 90 „
Cheap Tea Scales, 8 lbs. ..... „ 12 „
Do. 4 „ ..... „ 8 „
Post-office Scales, ½ oz. ..... „ 8 „
Preserved Lobsters, 1 lb. tins ..... „ 6 per doz
Do. Oysters, „ ..... „ 12 „
Condensed Milk ..... „ 1 per lb.
American Cheese ..... „

FARNHAM & Co.

Now Ready, Extra Fcap. 8vo. Price 6s. 6d.

FIRST BOOK OF INDIAN BOTANY,

BY

DANIEL OLIVER, F.R.S., F.L.S.,

KEEPER OF THE HERBARIUM AND LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL GARDENS KEW, AND PROFESSOR OF BOTANY IN UNIVERSITY COLLEGE, LONDON.

With numerous Illustrations.

London: M

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET extremely dull and prices greatly lowered down. Colabas and Mazagons quoted at Rs. 1,700 and 1,295, for time.

CALCUTTA.—1ST DECEMBER, 1869.

Government Securities.—4 per cents, in sums of Rs. 20,000, and under, sold at Rs. 94-0 or 6-0 discount. About 1½ lakhs of 5½ per cents. were bought at Rs. 112-10, and some small amounts at 112-12 and 112-14.

National Bank shares sold at Rs. 184 and Rs. 135.—*Englishman.*

CHINA.

HONGKONG, 15th Nov.

OPIUM.—Patna, New,	...	553 0
Benares, New,	...	505
Malwa,	...	630
Persian	...	550 nom.
COTTON.—Bombay,	...	19 a 23½
Calcutta,	...	16 a 22

EXCHANGE & BULLION.

(*Bank Rates.*)

On London, 6 months' sight Bank Bills, 4/6½.
" with Documents, 4/6½.
On Bombay, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225.
On Calcutta, 3 days' sight, Rs. 225.
Specie, of 180 touch, 6½ per cent. prem.
Gold Leaf, 100 touch, 2 23.15 per tael.
Bar Silver, 7 per cent. prem., nom.

CARGOES.

Per P. M. Steamer, China, for SUEZ :—

Silk—For England	676 bales.
France	230 "
	906 "
Silk W. Eggs.—For France	1,754 cases.
Cocoons—Do. do.	136 bales.

Cargo per mail steamer Rangoon—
To England, 705 bales Silk,
To France, 216 " and 228 bales Silk Worm Eggs.
Treasure, about ten lakhs of dollars.
To Bombay, about forty ditto.

SINGAPORE.

23RD NOVEMBER.

Gambier	$2 02½
Black Pepper	7 12½
White Pepper	11
Sago Flour	2.30 to 2.40
Pearl Sago	3.10 to 3.15
Tin	26 to 26½
40s Mule Twist	151
8½ lbs. Shirtings	2.90.
7 do. do.	2.55½.
5 do T Cloth	1.60 to 1.62½
6 do. do.	1.85 to 1.82½
7 do. do.	2.15 to 2.17½

Freight to London £2 5s. 0d. to £3 10s.
Benares Opium new, $ 625 to 600.
Exchange on London :—
Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 4s. 6¼d. to 4s. 6¾d.
Credit " 4s. 7¼d.
Private " 4s. 7½.

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY, LIMITED.

Statement of the affairs of the Bank, on 4th December, 1869.

LIABILITIES.	Rs.
Proprietors' Capital paid up	50,00,000
Subscriptions on account of new Capital	10,00,000
General Treasury Balance	24,19,269
Deposits at Head Office	2,32,28,497
Deposits at Branches	17,08,644
Bank Post Bills outstanding	21,76,720
Reserve	2,92,936
Undrawn Cash Credits	8,05,514
	Rs. 3,73,91,580

ASSETS.	
Government Securities	29,36,238
Loans at Head Office and Branches on Govt. Securities, Bullion, Goods and Metals	6,30,441
Credit Accounts at do. on Govt. Securities	17,79,288
Bills Discounted and purchased at do.	58,42,026
Dead Stock	4,68,487
Less written off	20,000
	4,48,487
Stamps	5,324
Balances with Agents & Correspondents	19,09,061
Overdrafts	6,695
Cash & Currency Notes at Head Office	1,69,68,7·6
Do. do. at Branches	53,68,112
Bullion at H. O. and Branches	8,86,312
	Rs. 3,73,91,580

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—DECEMBER 6.

Clark, Captain, 8th Light Cavalry, on duty, from Poona.
Hayes, Surgeon, Civil, on duty, from England.
Pelle, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kamptee.
Keith, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, from Kamptee.
Worgen, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Aden.
Thorobi, Surgeon, Medical Staff, on sick leave, from England.
Phillips, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on sick leave, from England.
Longmore, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Cathcart, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Smith, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on leave, from Ferozepore.
Lalor, Surgeon, Bombay Medical Establishment, on sick leave, from England.
Rawlo, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Bruce, Captain, 56th Foot, on sick leave, from Allahabad.
Troup, Ensign, 58th Foot, on sick leave, from Allahabad.
Drummond, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on sick leave, from England.
Storey, Captain, late 66th Bengal Infantry, on sick leave, from England.
James, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, on medical certificate, from England.
Edwards, Captain, 2nd European Regiment, on medical certificate, from England.
Bellairs, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, from Kamptee.
Bonus, Major, Royal Engineers, on leave, from England.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 6.

Clark, Captain, 8th Light Cavalry, on duty, to Madras
Hayes, Surgeon, Civil, on duty, to Singhboom.
Playfair, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, on sick leave, to Agra.
Keith, Staff Assistant Surgeon, Medical Staff, on duty, to Wellington.
Wallace, Major, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Karwar.
Bellairs, Lieutenant, Royal Horse Artillery, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 4th Dec. 1869.

The following orders are confirmed :—

3rd Regiment Light Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 14th October 1869, directing Captain Moore, Officiating 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squadron Officer, and Lieutenant M'Neill, 1st Squadron Subaltern, as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his own duties, with effect from the 16th idem, until the arrival of Captain Lodge.

Mhow Division Order—Dated 10th November 1869, appointing Captain H G Pasley, 95th Foot, Aide-de-Camp, provisionally to Brigadier General Raines, C B., Commanding the Division.

Bombay District Order—Dated 29th November 1869, directing Ensign Montgomery to proceed to Dunlake, to perform the duties of Paymaster to the depôt at that station, as a temporary measure, vice Lieutenant Emerson, reported sick.

The undermentioned officer has obtained leave of absence, subject to confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in India :—

Captain G W E Hunter, 3rd Hussars, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a Medical Board.

This officer is not available for duty with troops, and will, on arrival, report himself to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Captain R A Stevenson, 18th Bengal Native Royal Artillery, from 4th to 31st December 1869, in extension to remain at Bombay on medical certificate.

Assistant Surgeon R Hyde, 2nd Battalion 10th Foot, and Lieutenant C C Y Butler, 23rd Regiment N L I, from 29th November to 31st December, to remain in Bombay on medical certificate.

Lieutenant Colonel J C Ouchterlony, 26th Regiment N I, 90 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Bombay on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

Surgeon J Bain, M D (28th Regiment N I), Medical Establishment, from 5th November to 30th November 1869, in extension, on medical certificate.

Captain J Barnes, 15th Regiment N I, 90 days, from date of departure, to proceed to Augar, on medical certificate.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

16th Regiment N I—Lieutenant Carruthers, Wing Subaltern, to be Adjutant.

24th Regiment N I—Major N B Thoyts, Staff Corps, to officiate as Second in Command, vice Major Pierce, proceeding on leave to England.

26th Regiment N I—Captain W G Trevor, Officiating Wing Subaltern 13th N I, to be Officiating Wing Subaltern.

12th Regiment N I—Lieutenant Way, Officiating Wing Subaltern 24th Regiment N I, to be Wing Subaltern.

Lieutenant Way's services being urgently required, he will travel by rail and steamer at the public expense.

Lieutenant Browne, Wing Subaltern, to be Quartermaster.

Captain Sir John Louis, Bart, Cadre 3rd Europeans, is attached to do duty with the 25th Regiment N I.

Lieutenant Colonel W Pirie, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Aden.

Lieutenant Colonel G U Price, Staff Corps, is placed on general duty, Surat.—This cancels G O C No. 1078, dated 22nd November 1869.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

(*Calcutta Gazette*, Dec. 1.)

Mr D R Lyall to be an Assistant Magistrate and Collector of Dacca, and to officiate as Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of that District, until further orders.

Mr R D Hine to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Tipperah.

Mr H C P C Rahan to be Joint Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Chittagong, but to continue to officiate as Magistrate and Collector of that District, until further orders.

Mr P T Carnegy, Assistant Commissioner, to have charge of the Sub-Division of Jorehaut, in Seebsaugor.

This orders of the 20th April last, appointing Mr A C Campbell, Assistant Commissioner, to the charge of the Sub-Division of Sootesh, are cancelled. Mr Campbell will continue to have charge of the Sub-Division of Burpettah, in Kamroop.

Mr H G Cooke to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore

Mr J Posford to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Sylhet.

Mr Charles A Samuells to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Hooghly.

Mr Gaybon H Dampier to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Dinagepore.

Mr F W Badcock to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Burdwan.

Mr F Jones to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Jessore, but to continue to officiate as Senior Superintendent of Survey, Hooghly.

Mr T T Allen to be Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Monghyr.

Mr H J Newberry to be an Assistant to the Magistrate and Collector of Gya.

Mr B H Pawsey, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector of Dacca, is granted leave for three months.

The Reverend W C Bromehead, Chaplain of St. John's Church, Calcutta, is allowed furlough for two years.

Assistant Surgeon E Sandes is to be House Surgeon of the Calcutta Medical College Hospital.

Mr R A Barker to officiate temporarily as Civil Medical Officer of Barrisaul.

Mr H N Harris to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police Dinagepore, from the date on which he relieves Mr R H G Irvine.

Surgeon F Powell, M D, to be Superintendent of the Metropolitan Circle of Vaccination

Mr W J Kilby, Assistant Superintendent of Police, Sarun, is transferred to Patna.

Mr W F M'Donall, V C, to officiate temporarily as Civil and Sessions Judge of Shahabad. The orders of the 23rd Nov. appointing Mr J F Brown to officiate as Civil and Session Judge of Shahabad, are cancelled.

Lieutenant-Colonel F J Davies, S C, Executive Engineer, First Grade, late Burdwan (Local Road) Division, is allowed leave for thirty days, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort Saint George Gazette*, Nov. 30.)

Mr A J Stuart, Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of North Arcot, four months leave on private affairs

Mr John Lee Warner, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of South Canara—to join from Madras.

Mr William Robinson, C S I, to be Inam Commissioner without prejudice to his duties as a member of the Board of Revenue—to take effect from 1st November 1869.

Mr Gordon Thomas Mackenzie to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Nellore.

Mr J H M Cox, to be an Uncovenanted Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement—to take effect from 5th April 1867.

Mr C Rundall, to be an Uncovenanted Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement—to take effect from 31st October 1867.

The Reverend John William Wynch, M A to be Chaplain of Mysore.

The Reverend William Marshall Sargent Babington, B A, to be Chaplain of Ryhmundry.

The Rev rend Clement Smith, to be Chaplain of Trichinopoly.

The Reverend John Bowden Trend, to be Chaplain of Cannanore.

Mr G R Leggett, Assistant Engineer of the second grade, is transferred from the North Arcot to the Madura District —to join.

The services of Lieutenant A H Macintire, of the Staff Corps, Officiating 1st Wing Subaltern, 34th Regime: t Light Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, for appointment to the Mysore Revenue Survey.

2nd Captain G Blunt and Lieutenant C H M Kensington, of the Royal Engineers, having been ordered to do duty in this Presidency, are admitted on the Establishment, from the 19th November 1869, the date of their arrival.

Assistant Surgeon Alfred William Lupton, M B, of the Indian Medical Department, is permitted at his own request, and subject to Her Majesty's approval, to resign the service from the 1st January 1870.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—6TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.	Nom.p.ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d.	"
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d.	"
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 5s. 0d. to £1 7s. 6d.	"
	Wooden Ships	£1 5s. 0d.	"
	Myrabolms & Coir bdls	£0 15s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.	
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d.	Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal	
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.	
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4	per bale.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30	per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal	
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0	per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay	Charges	Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges	
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.	

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
6	Rangoon (s)	Baker	Hongkong, Nov. 16.
	Athens	Hutchinson	Singapore, Oct. 27.
	Istapa	Morrison	Hongkong, Sept. 19.
	Dacca (s)	Day	Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
6	Kurrachee (s)	Cottier	Kurrachee.
	Taptee (s)	DeCosta	Cutch.
	M. S. Elphinstone (s)	Dupuy	Goa.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per P and O Co's steamer Rangoon, Captain Baker, from Hongkong &c. :—List of ships desiring to be reported. On 4th December, 8-20 A. M., passed the barque New Brunswick, off the Sacrifice Rocks ; on the 4th December, 10-45, passed British ship Westminster, 18 S W, off Mt. Delly ; on 5th December, 6-0 P. M., passed American ship Tanjore, off Mangalore.

The ship Jalawar, De Fase, bound to Mauritius, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 1st has the following :—

DEPARTURE—Steamer Mahratta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS—30th November, Suzanne, Camoriet, Coconada.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53' 30" N., long 4h. 51m. 16s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on December 4.

Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	·898 inches
Temperature of the Air	80·3 "
Wet Bulb Thermometer	74·1 "
Dew Point	71·7 "
Relative Humidity of Air	·754 "
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8)	1·1 "
Maximum temperature of air (read at 9½ A.M.) on following days	86·4 "
Minimum do. do.	76·0 "
Ger. Direction of Wind E, ENE, WNW, NW, N, NNE.	
Movement in 24 hours	150 miles.

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

COPPER-PLATE PRINTING, ENGRAVING, &c.—VISITING CARDS, Invitation Cards, Wedding Cards and Envelopes, Cheques, Bills of Lading, Office and Bank Seals, Seals for Stamping Envelopes, &c., engraved to order, and at moderate prices. Specimens may be seen at the Office of the Bombay Gazette" Press.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The next Practice WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 8th inst., at 5 P.M.
All Ladies and Gentlemen wishful to take part in the Concert of the 15th are requested to attend.
ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

YOUNG—December 5th, at 107, Malabar Hill, the wife of Major D. B. Young, Staff Corps, of a son.

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

CHRYSTAL—YAIR—November 9th, at Eckford Church, Roxburghshire, Scotland, by the father of the bride, Mr. Patrick Chrystal, Carwar, Bombay Presidency, to Helen Blair McDougall, second daughter of the Rev. Joseph Yair, M.A., Minister of Eckford.

BENGAL.

BIRTHS.

MITCHELL—December 1st, at Dum-Dum, the wife of Surgeon Hamilton Mitchell, H. M.'s 66th Regiment, of a daughter.
SLATER—December 2nd, at Bhowanipore, the wife of the Rev. T. E. Slater, of a daughter.

DEATH.

LACKERSTEEN—November 28th, at 21 Strand, Calcutta, Count John Lackersteen, aged 66 years 10 months and 12 days.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

GODFREY—November 30th, at Madras, the wife of Major W. H R Godfrey, 35th Regiment N. I., of a daughter.
PLUNKETT—November 27th, at Nellore, the wife of Mr. C. E. Plunkett, Deputy Collector, Salt Department, of a daughter.

NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
Bombay Gazette Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1869.

THE native press, which takes such a deal of trouble to point out the numerous errors of the British Government of India, in its conscientious discharge of what of course is esteemed a disagreeable duty, distributes the lash of its censure pretty freely among the officials in the employ of the said Government. If there is one class of officials more inefficient than another, where all alike betray such a lamentable want of efficiency, it would appear—from the columns of our native contemporaries—to be those who occupy the magisterial bench. The upper class, or full-power magistrates, are "young and self-sufficient," and the Sessions Judges are perpetually called on to reprove these presumptuous youths and snub them as much as possible ; and a certain Judge, who formerly occupied the principal judicial seat of Tanna, and who, if report speaks true, was wont to assert his authority over magistrates by an unsparing exposure of the slightest errors of "procedure," is held up as a pattern. We always fancy, when an official or non-official person is taunted with being young, it is because his enemies fail to find any other just ground of attack, and we will trust, therefore, that such is the case with our mofussil magistrates. But far graver charges than youth and self-sufficiencyare made against the subordinate magistrates. Next to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay the subordinate magistrates are the best abused persons in the presidency. Without endorsing the complaints made against a hard-working and generally conscientious body of men, we would observe that, in our minds, the wonder is not that there so many complaints against these subordinate magistrates, but that the well grounded specific complaints are so few. The men who at present fill the ranks of the subordinate magistracy—better known by the titles attached to the appointments they simultaneously hold in the Revenue Department of mamlutdar and chief karkoon—have certainly neither the education, social status, nor even official training necessary to make them good magistrates. They are, with very few exceptions, promoted from the ranks of karkoons in the collector's office, and commence their career at the bottom of the list with the very moderate stipend of ten rupees a month. The steps by which they have arrived at their present eminence are very nearly the same in all cases. From karkoon to sheristedar to an assistant collector, then chitness or head karkoon to a collector, or else head karkoon to the mamlutdar, and then the next step in promotion is a mamlutdarship. The pay of a mamlutdar varies at present from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 a month, of a head karkoon from Rs. 40 to Rs. 60. Their education, as we understand the word, is, beyond a knowledge of the routine duties of their office—*nil*. Their training, as we see, consists in filling the office of clerk to a magistrate—all assistant collectors and collectors are magistrates—for a period, sometimes of many years, sometimes when they have risen in other branches of the collector's office for a few months. Their pay is perhaps sufficient in the case of a mamlutdar, but certainly an annual stipend of £50 or £70 appears small for a magistrate and this is all that head karkoons, who are all subordinate magistrates, receive. Independence, impartiality and a strict integrity are the qualities which, of course, we look for in a magistrate, and some slight knowledge of the principles of jurisprudence as well as of the letter of the law can scarcely be considered superfluous. We have said, and we repeat it, we believe the subordinate magistrates to be, as a body, conscientious and hardworking, but integrity can scarcely be always procured from magistrates on £50 a year, independence is not the usual attribute of a Brahmin karkoon promoted by the favour of his superiors and whose ruling and very natural desire is to keep that favour ; caste prejudices and an education confined to a fair knowledge of the codes, the circular orders and the shastras cannot tend to make a man liberal-minded, and perhaps we shall not be far wrong if we conclude that our subordinate magistrates are what their religion and associations would tend to make them An examination it is true must be passed before a karkoon can become a subordinate magistrate, but this examination is confined to codes and High Court circulars, and so on ; but the knowledge of the principles on which these codes are based is evidently considered unnecessary. Therefore we can scarcely wonder if our karkoon-magistrates occasionally err, if it is the letter of the law only which they administer, while the spirit of the law is a thing beyond their understanding, and that the idea of a superior and what he will think haunts them and is the ruling influence with them, that in fact they do their work as if they were karkoons still, is, we are afraid, to be predicated of the greater number of our subordinate magistrates. They are not independent. Whether our native employés continue to take bribes or not is better known to our native contemporaries than to us, but this we know that, whether he owns it or not, every English official is under the impression that most of them would do so if they were not afraid of being found out. And this the native officials well know. They know that, however unfounded complaints may be, and however far from being proved their superiors, do not bring an unprejudiced mind to the investigation, and that probably some mud will stick. And knowing this we cannot expect that they can be independent. And therefore we say that their judgment must be warped by this fear and that they are influenced too much by what their superiors may think. We know that we have written a somewhat unpalatable truth, but we believe it to be a truth and therefore we have written it. We know that we may give offence by saying that English officials do not conduct investigations against natives with their minds unprejudiced ; but how can it be otherwise when they work, as they must do, in the dark, for what do the best informed among us know of native life and their transactions among themselves, while we know how different their views of the morality of receiving gratifications are from our own.

The men who at present fill the ranks of the subordinate magistracy entered the service years ago and are possibly the best procurable at present. To English minds the promotion of ten rupee karkoons to the magistracy, by however gradual steps, is an anomaly, and we are glad to see that the spread of education has opened a wider field for the selection of subordinate magistrates. Of the recently laid down examination rules we say nothing, as the examination is only in technical subjects, and we wish see the subordinate magistrates with an education which has been sufficient to raise them above the karkoon level. And we would ask is this double-barrelled magistracy necessary ? At every talooka town must the first karkoon be invested with magisterial powers ? This is no light question of detail. The subordinate magistrates dispose of about four times the number of cases disposed of by the full-power magistrates ; nay, we believe the proportion is much larger. In a certain revenue charge of five talookas the sub-collector had an assistant with first class subordinate powers, and with power to commit cases to the Sessions, consequently the only cases that were disposed of by the sub-collector or magistrate full-power were such as were triable by a magistrate full-power and not by a subordinate magistrate ; the number of such cases in a whole year was thirteen. The number of cases disposed of by the eleven subordinate magistrates could not have been less than fifty times that number. In fact, all such cases as are disposed of summarily by the magisterial bench at home are here disposed of by the subordinate magistrates. The first karkoons are, as a rule, men who are not fit for promotion as mamlutdars, but whose long service merits promotion of some kind. They are, as it were, supplementary subordinate magistrates and only try cases in the absence of the mamlutdar on tour. But as an actual fact, we believe they dispose of nearly as many cases as the mamlutdars. Now the mamlutdar is never absent more than two or three days at a time, rarely absent more than one day, and we think that, as a rule, petitioners could wait for his arrival at the cutcherry. It would be better to let the chief constable have subordinate powers for the purpose of issuing urgent warrants or for permitting the detention of prisoners more than twenty-four hours, for which purposes a resident magistrate is perhaps necessary ; or to permit the first karkoons to exercise these powers alone. At any rate we think these excessively cheap magistrates should be dispensed with ; they are positively so dirt cheap, such genuine bargains, that, against our will as it were, they fill us with that mistrust that bargains always do. In these days of retrenchment a proposal to separate the offices of mamlutdar and subordinate magistrate, to have one subordinate magistrate resident and immoveable and a revenue officer who might (if necessary) in his person almost realise the idea of perpetual motion, such a proposal would of course meet with an inevitable *non-possumus* Well, a magistrate on £50 a year is certainly very reasonable, it is an economical arrangement, and the double-barrelled magistracy is convenient, but—we think the subject deserves consideration.

THE Rev. C. Toussaint, chaplain at Kussowlie, has died at Umballa.

WE regret to hear that Staff Assistant Surgeon Olden, attached to the General Depot at Poona, died last Thursday evening. His remains were buried the following evening, the 59th Regiment furnishing a firing and carrying party.

COLONEL FRANKLIN, C. B., R. A., took over command of the Royal Artillery in the Mhow Division from Lieut.-Colonel Damaresq on the 4th inst., the date of the arrival of the former officer at Mhow, the head quarters of the division.

MADRAS has distinguished itself in the way of reductions. Almost every paper for the last few weeks has brought an intimation of fresh measures of economy. Here is the latest :—"More Reductions.—The Coroner's establishment has been ordered to be reduced by the dismissal of three peons."

THE Peshawur Fair opened on Dec. 1. "By those most competent to judge," remarks the "Mofussilite," "important results are looked for even in spite of the great sickness and consequent depression in a year which has seen at least 5,000 people of the valley swept away by cholera and fever in the autumnal months."

WE hear by a letter dated 4th December from Mhow, that Colonel C. T. Franklin, C. B., 6th Brigade R. A., marched into Mhow that morning, in command, the Elephant Garrison Battery, D Battery 9th Brigade, under the command of Captain Lewis F. Hall, *en route* to Nusseerabad, and a draft of the 95th Regiment, consisting of 3 officers and 131 men, under the command of Capt. F. C. Parkinson. The fine bands of the 2nd (Queen's) Dragoon Guards and 95th Regiment met the details about two miles from camp and played them to their encampment and quarters. We believe there is no truth in the report that the 95th were to go from Mhow to Poona, and that the 8th King's Regiment would replace them at Mhow.

MORE old news by telegraph, anticipated by the mail. The despatch before us is dated the 10th ult. and runs as follows :—"At a meeting of the Royal Geographical Society on Monday, Sir Roderick Murchison read a letter which he had received from Dr. Livingstone detailing the discoveries he had made. In a speech made by Mr. Gladstone at the Mansion-house he said that the agrarian outrages in Ireland were calculated to retard legislative action. A meeting of representatives of the policy-holders of the Albert Life Assurance Company has been held to consider the scheme proposed by the official liquidator to facilitate obtaining new policies in the old established office. The scheme was approved. The health of the King of Italy is improving." In regard to Sir Roderick Murchison's speech and Dr. Livingtone's interesting letter they will be found in another part of this paper. The full report reached us before the telegram !

AN amusing illustration of the efforts of the Khedive to amuse the Empress is given by the following extract from a French journal published in Egypt :—"Full of attention for the august visitor it is about to receive, the Egyptian Government is setting itself ingeniously to preparing fêtes and ceremonies which shall enable Her Majesty the Empress to become well acquainted with Egypt. It has therefore been ordered that the spectacle of a marriage should be got up for her benefit. But people don't marry every day at Cairo, any more than elsewhere. The difficulty, however, has been quickly overcome : an officer of the Court has been ordered to get married on the day that it shall please Her Majesty to fix for the spectacle. Government has undertaken to find him a wife, a dowry, and all that is necessary—even a violent love for his *future*, whom he does not yet know. Once begun in this way, the Egyptian Government might also gratify the Empress with the spectacle of a divorce, carried out by order, before the Cadi."

THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

As a return we suppose for the incivility of the Chinese Government, the Duke of Edinburgh when he was at Shanghai did not receive any of the native authorities of the place. The same course was followed at Canton. The Duke visited Macao afterwards, and was received there with much courtesy. Interesting details of what passed in Hongkong will be found in another column. The addresses presented to the Duke by the Chinese there are the choicest satires we have read. The Parsees of the place had their own address, "*of* course." At a theatrical entertainment given by the officers of the Galatea, a selection from "Mosé in Egitto" was played, His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh conducting the orchestra, in a manner, we are told, which did him "infinite credit." "Everything," we quote the verdict of a local journalist, "has gone off with complete success, and the Duke has expressed his gratification at the arrangements. Both H. R. H. and the officers of the Galatea have won golden opinions from all during their stay in the Colony." We may note the incident that on the departure of Admiral Sir Henry Keppel from Hongkong the Duke paid him the compliment of taking stroke oar, with a crew of officers, and pulling him off to the mail steamer. The Galatea after leaving Hongkong was to go to Manila, and was expected at Singapore on the 1st of December and to remain there three or four days. Next she was to pay a visit to Penang. And yet the Calcutta papers still state she will arrive there about the 12th or 13th instant. We are inclined to doubt it. By the way, there is an odd present waiting for the Duke at Penang. It comes from the Rajah of Keddah and consists of two fine tapirs, two cheetahs and a black panther. We may mention at the same time a present H. R. H. got at Shanghai. He received "from Chen of the Mixed Court a pair of Chinese gingals and a set of the bamboos used on the prisoners condemned to so and so many blows by that august tribunal." Suppose a Chinese dignitary, wishing to carry away some curiosities from England, were to be presented with a rope which was interesting as having passed through the hands of Mr. Calcraft ?

WEEKLY COMMERCIAL LETTER.

[SPECIAL FOR THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

LONDON, 12TH NOVEMBER.

In my last I mentioned that the application made on behalf of Dr. Thom to Vice-Chancellor Malins to sanction the expenditure of £5,000 out of the estate of Overend, Gurney & Co., for the costs of the prosecution of the directors, had been refused. I have now to add that there will be no appeal against the decision. Dr. Thom appeared in the Court of Queen's Bench on Monday last, and applied to the Lord Chief Justice for advice as to the steps he should take in the prosecution. Of course His Lordship answered that he could not advise ; he could only deal with a specific motion. Dr. Thom admitted that he did not wish to move, as that would give the opposite side a *locus standi* to appear against him ; he only wished to have an opportunity of addressing their Lordships against his alleged disqualification to conduct the case. The Lord Chief Justice somewhat stiffly remarked that he quite agreed with Dr. Thom as to the difficulty, but that he could not assist him ; Dr. Thom must make a motion. There the matter ended. I believe I may now confirm what I stated in my letter of the 17th September that your readers may expect to hear very soon the last of the Overend Gurney prosecution. The split in the Defence Association was the first symptom of what was coming. Dr. Thom, after finding that he could do nothing with them, made further attempts on public sympathy by means of the pamphlet which I mentioned, which was distinctly a begging letter. That failing, came the application to the Vice-Chancellor, and when it too proved unsuccessful, all chance was gone. In what particular mode the collapse of the criminal prosecution will be brought about I cannot yet say, and should not like to tell you all the strange reports I hear. But of the fact itself I have no doubt, and can repeat that, unless between this and the beginning of next month £5,000 or thereabouts drops into Dr. Thom's lap, the trial will never come on at all. It will either be struck off the list, or Dr. Thom will appear in Court so as to redeem his recognisances, and, having made a protest, will shake the dust off his feet as a testimony against everybody and walk off. He has made himself famous after a fashion, and I daresay in the long run will *not* lose heavily by the failure of Overend, Gurney & Co., Limited.

A meeting of the European Society was held on Wednesday—Sir Frederick Smith in the chair—at which a long report was read from the directors. It contained extracts from an affidavit by Mr. H. E. Bird, an independent accountant, who had been employed by the board to investigate the accounts at the time the winding-up petition was presented. From his statement it appeared that after making various deductions from the assets of the company, as given in the last balance-sheet made up to 31st December 1868, there was at that date a surplus of assets over liabilities (entirely excluding from calculation the "purchase of business account") to the amount of £7,372-18 10, in addition to which was the uncalled capital of £595,550-14 6. The report went on to say that the directors recommended extensive economies, and hoped to save £25,000 a year by that means, but as the presenting of the petition had prejudiced the actual position of the company at the moment by leading to the detention in New York and elsewhere of funds in the agents' hands, a call of five shillings a share would be necessary. This announcement was hailed of course with considerable disapprobation, and an amendment was moved to appoint a committee of enquiry. Ultimately the report was received, and the amendment, having been made a substantive motion, was accepted by the directors and passed. I should say that the discussion at the meeting was in no sense hostile to the directors, the most unpopular man there being to all appearance Mr. Robert Crawford, the petitioner for the winding-up, and that the motive avowed for the appointment of the committee was the necessity of recovering public confidence by a full disclosure of all the facts. The committee is to report to another meeting on Thursday next. I do not believe they will discover much. The directors propose, as one of the retrenchments, to cut down the board to nine members, making four vacancies on purpose to have new men appointed, who are policy-holders as well as shareholders. They would hardly have been willing to introduce so much fresh blood all at once if there had been anything that required concealment, and probably the most the committee will do will be to verify the main facts already published, and to endorse the proposals for retrenchment, perhaps extending their scope. I should add that in the report which was read at the meeting, it was stated there had been an income from *new* premiums, in the nine months ending 30th September last, of £24,756-18-7. The directors seemed to think this a very good sign of the extent to which the Society had obtained public confidence. But the truth is, it does not mean much ; the petition to wind up was not presented till September, and public confidence had not been disturbed at all until the failure of the Albert in August.

Another pamphlet has been printed and distributed by Mr. Crawford alluded to above—who must not be confounded with our worthy member for the City, Mr. R. W. Crawford, the Governor of the Bank of England,—but it is of such a character that I can hardly quote from it. No printer's or publisher's name is attached, and very wisely, for some of the language must be grossly libellous. I should say, judging from its tone, that it is a good thing for the European they have lost the valuable services of Mr. Crawford, as a director, since, on his own showing, he has been at daggers drawn with his colleagues for years. I single out one or two of his statements, premising that I do not place the slightest reliance on them. He says that in June last the directors were called upon by the bankers for additional security, and that they in consequence deposited the title-deeds of the office as the only available security, before making the call. Again he says that his late "gallant and lamented friend and colleague, Admiral Sir George Lambert," "that good man and real-hearted British sailor," on the very day of his death thus addressed him—"Crawford, you are quite right, and have been all along. The Society will never prosper so long as we have such a crew." Of Captain ——, another director, Crawford thus speaks—"This gallant gentleman, of warlike disposition, but not yet of warlike practice notwithstanding he wears Her Most Gracious Majesty's uniform (instead of the livery, of which, in my opinion, he is most unworthy) threatened to kick me out of the board-room for expressing my fears that he might, and my hopes that he might not, stand at the criminal bar for what he had done." Then as to another official of the Society Mr. Crawford says—"Your —— drawing from the Society his £4,500 a year of extortionate and ill-earned emoluments, may be excused for being a little vindictive, for I moved his dismissal and told you that his previous training of master of ceremonies to a dancing saloon, and thereafter canvasser for advertisements for the defunct *Leader* newspaper, were not nice antecedents for manager of an insurance company, an office which requires above all others a high sense of principles, regulated by a superior education." Further on he says—"I learn, too, that during my absence in Scotland, in August and September, a cheque for £50 was got from the office, through the intervention of a lady, to an editor of a newspaper, recently liberated from jail. The editor had been criticising unfavourably the financial position of the Society, but now he is doing quite the reverse, and in a recent article he attacks me as a 'Judas' who betrayed you." There is a delicate insinuation here, which is much too good to lose. But I need not go on quoting. It is difficult to treat seriously such language, but the animus is so apparent that I cannot imagine any harm will be done to

BOMBAY.

THE STEAMER DACCA arrived in the harbour yesterday afternoon, with drafts from Kurrachee.

P. AND O. FARES.—The reduction in the P. and O. Company's fares is announced in our advertising columns.

THE SHIP JALAWAR, Captain de Faze, will sail to-day to Mauritius with the following passengers:—Dr. Bazne, Mr. F. Remedios, and 9 deck passengers.

THE FIRE AT THE CLOTH MARKET.—The damage done to the property by the fire on Sunday at the cloth market is officially estimated at Rs. 5,800.

ACCIDENT.—On Sunday morning the roof of a house fell in at Bhendy Bazaar, and a Mussulman, named Hanshaw, was thereby severely hurt. He was taken to the Jamsetjee Hospital for treatment.

THE STEAMER KURRACHEE, Captain Cottier, to Kurrachee, sailed yesterday with the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Peter and child, a native lady, and 36 deck passengers.

A EUROPEAN NAMED WILLIAM DAY, who was arrested by the police on a charge of theft, and was kept in the Fort police chowkey, escaped on Sunday, and was re-arrested yesterday morning at the Tardeo station.

GAMBLING.—Three men, named Manockjee Dorabjee, Ebram Hassan, and Sorabjee Temuljee were yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, with gaming in a public place. Ebram was fined Rs. 10, or in default to suffer imprisonment with hard labour for twenty days; the other two were discharged.

CRUELTY TO A BULLOCK.—Cart drivers as a class require a few warnings as to the way in which they torture their poor beasts of burden. One driver was yesterday fined Rs. 4, by Mr. Nana Morojee, for torturing his bullock. No one, we are sure, will consider the fine too heavy.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, at the P. & O. Company's old dockyard, Mazagon, concerning the death of Ragoo Babajee, a labourer, whose body had been found lying in the mud close to the shore. The jury returned a verdict of found drowned.

A REWARD TO THE POLICE.—Mr. Muncherjee Cowasjee Murzban has, in a letter to the Commissioner of Police, forwarded a sum of thirty rupees, to be distributed among those police officers who exerted themselves in tracing out the robbers who committed the theft of certain articles belonging to him.

A DESERTER.—David Jowans, a seaman of the ship Baldovan, was yesterday charged, before Mr. Nana Morojee, at the Fort Police Court, with having deserted his ship on the 3rd inst., and was sentenced to suffer imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction for three weeks, then to be taken on board his ship.

THE THEFT IN THE COMMISSARIAT DEPARTMENT.—We learn that the Parsee shroff of the Commissariat Department, Mr. Nowrojee Hormusjee, who had been arrested by the police on suspicion of being concerned in the theft of a large sum of money belonging to the Commissariat office, has been discharged from custody, there being no evidence forthcoming against him.

ARTILLERY PRACTICE.—The practice from the 110-pounder Armstrong guns was commenced at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon from the Light-house Battery. The targets which had been stationed for the practice unfortunately sunk before the firing began, but others were soon fixed and ready. The practice will now be continued daily at four o'clock till further notice, Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

THE P. AND O. CO.'S STEAMER RANGOON, Captain Baker, from China, arrived yesterday with the following passengers:—From Galle—Mr. Way, Mr. T. Wardrop, Mrs Hughes, 6 lascars, and 1 boy. From Sydney—Mr. A. Waring. From Hongkong—Mr. S. M. Metta and servant, Mr. B. Janmahomed, Mr. J. Byramjee, Mr. A los Remedios, wife, 2 children and 2 servants, Mr. R. Sajunbhoy, and Mr. E. Mahomed.

GAMBLING.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, a Parsee priest named Jehanghier Ruttonjee, and two others were charged, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Sweeney, with keeping a common gaming house in Camatepoora, and he and six others with being found gaming therein. The first defendant was fined Rs. 100 for the first offence, or in default to be imprisoned for two months; and all the seven, on being convicted of the second offence, were fined ten rupees each, or in default to be imprisoned for fourteen days.

"CHRISTIAN UNITY."—Notice was given on Sunday last, in Trinity Church, Sonapore, that a special service would be held there to-morrow (Wednesday) morning, at half-past seven o'clock, in order that prayer may be made that the deliberations of the great Latin Council, which will commence its session on that day, may result in the confutation of error, and the promotion of true union amongst Christians. The incumbent will deliver a short address. [In regard to the above announcement, which we have been requested to make, we have only one thing to ask —— "Under which king, bezonian ?"]

THEFT BY EUROPEANS.—William Day, an unemployed European, was yesterday placed before Mr. Connon, at the Fort Police Court, charged with having on 28th November stolen a gold Albert chain, locket, dagmar cross, gold coin, and set of shirt studs, the property of Mr. Whitehead, worth in all Rs. 250. Mr. Whitehead identified his property, and a Parsee stated that the prisoner had sold these goods to him. Prisoner was remanded till the 11th inst.—Another European, named Francis Johnston, was brought before Mr. Nana Morojee on a charge of having stolen a cut glass dish and a book belonging to Mr. Bennett. He was remanded, pending further enquiry by the police.

FOUND AT LAST.—Upwards of a year ago, on 3rd December 1868, Mr. William Loudon, Administrator General, laid informations charging two brothers, employés in his office, Janardhun Bhaskerjee and Ballajee Baskerjee, with breach of trust. These men were only arrested on Friday, and were brought before Mr. Connon at the Fort Police Court yesterday. Against Janardhun Bhaskerjee the information was to the effect that he was till recently cashier in the Administrator General's office, having been a clerk there for fifteen years. On 2nd November 1866 he was authorised, as cashier, to receive, and did receive, from the Presidency paymaster the sum of Rs. 513-14, belonging to an estate in the charge of the Administrator General's office. It was his duty to enter this sum in the rough cash book in the office at once, but he never did so, and the above amount has never been brought into account in the office, or accounted for by the accused to the Administrator General. He was therefore charged with criminal breach of trust under section 408 of the Penal Code. Ballajee Bhaskerjee had been a clerk in the Administrator General's office for about three years. During the absence of his brother Janardhun, through illness, he acted as cashier for some time, and on 15th December 1867, while acting in that capacity, he was authorised to receive, and did receive, from the Presidency paymaster Rs. 3,258-9, belonging to an estate in charge of the Administrator General. This sum was never brought to the office or accounted for by him. Mr. Loudon, accompanied by Mr. Hearn, appeared in Court yesterday and identified the prisoners, who were represented by Mr. Gopinath Sudasew, pleader. The case was adjourned till next Monday.

WE hear that Major Henderson, Police Superintendent of the Poona District, is expected to return to India and to resume his appointment early in the approaching year; and that the Acting Police Superintendent, Colonel Thatcher, is to take command of his regiment.—*Deccan Herald*, Dec. 6.

OUR reporter states that the Railway Magistrate proceeded to Narel on Saturday last to try a contractor charged with cutting a gap in the railway cactus fence in order to admit his asses, laden with ballast, on the railway line. The contractor, it appears, had been positively prohibited from making any gap in the fence. The prohibition was designed to prevent the danger to the public of cattle straying on the line. The contractor was tried for mischief, under the Penal Code, convicted, and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs 30, or to be rigorously imprisoned for one month.—*Ibid.*

THE Bank of Bengal directors made no change in the charges for money at the weekly meeting held yesterday. Money continues very abundant, and the bazaar rates are 3 per cent. for loans.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 3.

VERILY the rage for a fancy spelling of native names is producing some strange results. The Government Bengali Translator has made us acquainted with a place which he calls *Buhr. rampore*. Perhaps he ought to have added in a foot-note —" This place, in the days of ignorant spelling, was widely known as *Berhampore*." But we confess that our "geography" is in this case all at fault.—*Englishman*.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF'S PAY.—The Government of India have intimated that the Commander-in-Chief in Madras and Bombay are entitled to draw in India their consolidated salaries at the rate of Rs. 70,000 per annum, which is inclusive of their English pay, the whole amount being debitable against the revenue of India. If Colonels of British regiments, they are entitled, in addition to this, to Colonels' allowance at the English rate, which, however, is not to be disbursed in India but in England, and through the regimental agents.—*Madras Times*.

THE Secretary of State has ruled that as there is no legal hold on officers to prevent them from allowing their subscriptions to the Service Funds to fall into arrears, and by this means ceasing to be subscribers to such funds, it would be harsh and inconsistent to lay any stricit injunction on those officers who may elect to withdraw, as to the mode to be adopted when desirous of withdrawing. In future therefore the Government will recognize the withdrawal of an officer from any such fund, on his signifying his intention through any of the regular official channels.—*Ibid.*

THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.—The Right Hon'ble Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, K.C.S.I., Governor of Bombay, being expected to arrive at Madras on the 3rd instant, a guard of honour, consisting of one hundred rank and file of the 3rd Regiment L. I., with full complement of officers, the regimental colour and band, will parade, under the orders of the officer commanding the Central Division, to receive His Excellency at the Royapoorum railway terminus at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 3rd instant. His Excellency will arrive under a salute of 17 guns. With the sanction of the Right Hon'ble Lord Napier, K.T., a-half squadron from the bodyguard will escort the Right Hon'ble the Governor of Bombay from the railway terminus to Government House.—*Ibid.*

CAPTAIN WYLLIE OF THE THOMAS BELL.

AT the Insolvency Court yesterday, Mr. George Wyllie, late master of the British ship Thomas Bell, who has petitioned the Court to be adjudicated an insolvent, applied for an interim order for protection. Mr. Starling, on behalf of the principal creditor, Cornet Graves, opposed the application. The Commissioner (the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs) said he must refuse the application, but that when the case came on for adjudication, the long time the insolvent had been in gaol would be taken into consideration.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF THE MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

From Monday, 29th November, to Saturday, 4th December, 1869.

	Rs.	A.	P.
Wheel Tax	10,192	8	0
House Rate	3,062	11	4
Municipal Certificate Tax	1,725	0	0
Police Rate	1,698	15	11
Lighting do.	1,562	0	4
Water do.	8,381	12	10
Halalcore Cess	1,168	1	5
Market Fees	1,518	4	0
Fees through Police Commissioner, including Conductor Establishment, &c.	.....		
Miscellaneous Fees	464	5	4
Fines and Penalties	242	0	0
Town Duties	20,223	13	9
Duty on Tobacco and Snuff	2,800	0	0
Total Rs.	53,059	9	11

W. MAIDMENT,
Controller of Municipal Accounts.

FORGERY BY A COMPOSITOR.

AT the Fort Police Court on Saturday, Mr. Dadabhoy Cowasjee appeared before the Chief Magistrate and laid the following information:—"I am editor and proprietor of the *Akbar-i-Soudagur* and *Summachar Durpun*, and I reside in Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, and my printing press is in Bazaar Gate Street, in the Fort. I know one Muncherjee Manockjee. He was in my employ as a compositor for a few months. Since the 8th of November last he has not been to his duty. This morning about 10 o'clock one Merwanjee Nowrojee, a mehta in the Parsee Punchayet community, came to my office with a Goojrathee letter, purporting to be addressed to the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and to be written and signed by me. He (Merwanjee) asked me whether I wrote this letter. On looking at it I pronounced it a forgery. He then told me that the said Muncherjee Manockjee had presented it to the Hon'ble Rustomjee Jamsetjee with a list of subscriptions for charity. I never authorized the said Muncherjee Manockjee to write this letter. I charge him with forgery and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension and that he may be dealt with according to law." The magistrate declined to grant a warrant, but ordered a summons to issue against the accused.

SUICIDE BY THE LATE CHIEF OFFICER OF THE BARQUE ATALANTA.

ON Saturday last Dr. Lumsdaine, Coroner for the city of Bombay, held an inquest at the Jamsetjee Hospital, concerning the death of Mr. H. B. Pegge, late chief officer of the barque Atalanta, who had been found by the police lying insensible in Grant Road that morning, and been removed to the hospital, where he died shortly after admission. On information received Mr. Inspector D'Arcy went to the hospital, and on searching the clothes of the deceased he found a "master's certificate," on which was written a letter saying this was his last act. Alongside of the body there had been found a bottle labelled "laudanum."

Braz Rodrigues said—For the last twelve years I have been in medical practice in Bombay, and was formerly in the Subordinate Medical Department. I now keep a druggist's shop. About a month ago the deceased came to my shop and said that he was a ship captain, that he had been suffering from diarrhœa, and had been in the habit of taking laudanum. He was then respectably dressed, and asked for two ounces of it. I gave it to him, and told him how it should be used. On the 1st of this month he returned to my shop, 32 Meadow Street, Fort, and asked for another two ounces. He said he had taken the last and had found great benefit from it. On this last occasion he was respectably dressed, and I gave it to him. I never saw him alive again.

James D'Arcy, sworn—I am an Inspector of Police in charge Khetwady section of C division. About 9 o'clock this morning I received a report that a European was lying by the roadside in Grant Road, frothing at the mouth. On going there I found that a sepoy had removed him to the Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Hospital, where I followed and saw him. The body now viewed is his body. I knew him to be the chief officer of the Atalanta, lately wrecked off Kennery. The clothes worn were all good, nor was there any appearance of want. On searching his clothes I found a "master's certificate," now handed in, on which was written a letter, saying this was his last act. Alongside of his body where he lay was the bottle now produced. It still contains laudanum.

Dr. Anderson, House Surgeon Jamsetjee Hospital, was of opinion that the deceased's death had been caused by an overdose of opium.

Verdict:—"The deceased committed suicide whilst labouring under temporary insanity, probably from alcoholism."

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—6TH DECEMBER.

(Before J. O'LEARY, Esq.)

FRAMJEE EDULJEE VS. NAVULCHUND NANCHUND.

THIS was an action brought to recover Rs. 742, amount due to plaintiff on account of a promissory note, dated 28th March 1869. Mr. Hormusjee Dadabhoy, vakil, appeared for plaintiff; the defendant in person. The defendant admitted the claim. The Court gave verdict for the plaintiff for Rs. 742 and costs.

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 6th, 2-15 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Semavah; Persian line interrupted beyond Shiraz. Latest dates, from Great Britain, *via* Turkey, 25th Nov., 3-30 P.M.; *via* Russia, 2nd Dec. 2-51 P.M.

INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THE following dates of private telegrams were received at the Bombay Telegraph Office during the 24 hours ending at 8 o'clock yesterday evening:—

United Kingdom, via Russia, 6th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 15th, 16th and 24th November.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 5th to 8 P.M. of the 6th December is as follows:—

To Bombay	Max.		Min.
From Kurrachee	0 33		0 2
" Calcutta	4 14		0 42
" Madras	one	in	1 35

Communication between Bombay and Kurrachee perfect.

Undelivered messages in the Bombay Signal Office—
For Dulsookram Hookumchund, from Calcutta.
For E. Pout, from Calcutta.
For Havelock, Byculla, from Nagpore.
For Bhiwara Base, Nag Para, No. 8, from Poona.
For Conyers, Byculla, from Kamptee.
For Dr. Lever, from Nagpore.
For Birke, from London.
For Dellal Elo, from Calicut.

THE UNEMPLOYED.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to the remarks relative to myself and the Bombay poor, published in to-day's issue of the *Bombay Guardian*, I beg to state that I cannot conceive what else I could imagine, than that the previous remarks contained in that journal referred to myself, inasmuch as it distinctly stated that a "number of gentlemen now living on the charity of others may have the happiness of earning their bread by the sweat of their brow in a few days," and did not define to whom this was *meant* to apply. As I was at the time subsisting in the manner above set forth, of course I had every reason to believe that the remarks applied to me, which now the *Guardian* says they did not.

As regards his apparent conviction that I am as much irritated as cheered by the announcement that a home of industry is to be opened in Bombay, I have simply to say that I am neither the one nor the other; nor can I imagine how he could have inferred from anything I wrote, that I am.

Adverting to the *Guardian's* suggestion for the organization of some industrial system at the Strangers' Home, I may safely say that there is every facility at present in this institution as regards workmen and teachers, to commence with; and (with some exceptions) a corresponding body of men more anxious for occupation, I do believe, could not anywhere be found.

—Yours, &c.,
R. P. DUNN.
Strangers' Home, 4th December.

GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—6TH DEC.

(Before R. H. SHOWELL, Esq.)

RECKLESS DRIVING.—Doolba Nana and Dhunjee Narayen were fined in the sum of ten rupees each, for reckless driving on the Breach Candy Road on Saturday.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Lalla Wisseo was charged with embezzling a currency note for Rs. 100, belonging to his master, Mr. F. A. Vlasto, and was on conviction sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

INSOLVENCY COURT:—6TH DECEMBER.

(Before Mr. Justice GIBBS, Commissioner.)

DISCHARGED INSOLVENTS.

THE following unopposed insolvents received their discharges:—

Durabjee Nowrojee; debts Rs. 93,523, assets Rs. 3,525, good, and Rs. 14,498, bad.

Rughoobhoy Ramchunder; debts Rs. 24,175, and assets Rs. 2,225, bad.

Goverdhun Anundjee, merchant; debts Rs. 41,526, and assets *nil*.

Canobai and Asarbai, oil-dealers, debts Rs. 4,989, and assets Rs. 878.

Orah Abdool Rahiman Metha; debts Rs. 7,347, and assets Rs. 5,840, bad.

Ramdass Ruttonsey, merchant; debts Rs. 12,167, and assets Rs. 993, good.

Mohamed Hoossein Vujoordin Moorooduur, writer; debts Rs. 14,430, assets Rs. 3,200, good, and Rs. 850, bad.

Memon Ahmed Hajee Abba, firewood dealer; debts Rs. 10,666, assets Rs. 7,126, good, and Rs. 1,469, bad.

Ramroo Soobhanjee Cassum Sydoo, Sagyajee Meyajee, Rannabae and Rahimbae, butchers; debts Rs. 4,023, and assets *nil*.

Pedro Custodio Dias, clerk; debts Rs. 10,524, and assets *nil*.

Hajee Jewa Noor Mahomed and Ahmed Jewa; debts Rs. 7,623, and assets Rs. 1,200, good.

Arab Oomar and Esmail Arab, merchants; debts Rs. 13,189, assets Rs. 75, good, and Rs. 4,320, bad.

Dewchund Banjee, broker; debts Rs. 11,000, and assets Rs. 70, bad.

Memon Noor Mahomed Ahmed, dealer in timber; debts Rs. 13,972, and assets Rs. 4,000, bad.

IN RE WILLIAM SIM.

This insolvent had applied some years ago for his discharge, but had to proceed home ere it was granted in consequence of a fall from his horse and concussion of the brain. He now applied for an order for his discharge.

The Clerk said that he was not aware of any precedent for granting a discharge to an insolvent who was not in the country; and he had thought it right to mention this. Notice had been given and no opposition had been lodged.

Mr. Ferguson said he appeared for the insolvent, and he believed there was no want of a precedent for an insolvent appearing by counsel. Due notice had been given, no one opposed, and he saw no reason why the Court should not deal with the application.

The Commissioner, after consulting with Sir Charles Sargent, granted the order applied for.

IN RE MAHOMED CASSUMBHOY.

Mr. Marriott said this insolvent had filed his schedule under section 60 and he had to ask for a rule *nisi* and leave to give the usual notices to creditors in Bombay, China, and England.

The application was granted.

IN RE BALLAJEE BHUGWANTRAO.

Mr. Starling applied for leave for this insolvent to amend his schedule and for an extension of adjournment of the final hearing on the ground that the Official Assignee would be enabled to raise sufficient money out of the assets to pay the whole of the liabilities.

Leave was granted to amend the schedule, but no further order was made.

IN RE NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY.

In this case Mr. Branson moved in connection with an application that the name of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff should be entered as a creditor instead of as a debtor. Mr. Scoble and Mr. Green objected, and the question was postponed till the hearing of the case on the 20th. Our report is deferred.

SERIOUS FRAUDS BY A CEYLON MERCHANT.

(*Ceylon Bi-monthly Examiner*, Nov. 30.)

MR. THEODORE MACKENZIE, merchant of our town, has been arrested on a criminal warrant, and is to take his trial before the Supreme Court. The case has created a very painful sensation in our community, especially among those who have always seen additional cause for guarding the British name from all aspersions, in the circumstance that some ill-advised and narrow-minded men delight to cast dishonesty at the teeth of the natives as a national characteristic. In our issue of Saturday last we stated that the manager of the Mercantile Bank had sworn an affidavit before the J. P. of Colombo, charging Mr. Mackenzie with forging and negotiating certain bills of lading of coffee, purporting to have been shipped on board the Elizabeth Graham, by which the Bank was defrauded of some £3,000. We have since learnt that at the J.P. investigation, held on Saturday, the accused pleaded guilty to the above charge, and as the Sessions of the Supreme Court held at Kandy are still open, he is to be tried there to-morrow. Of course, our readers are aware that Mr. Mackenzie was originally arrested at Galle at the suit of the Bank of Madras, which has also got some charge of fraud against him, but it is not likely that they will now be brought forward owing to this trial. Mr. Mackenzie has managed to involve some of his customers in heavy losses, and we hear that several native coffee contractors who accepted his promissory notes, instead of cash, in exchange for produce, are in to the tune of several thousand pounds. Altogether, it is supposed, he has made away with about £20,000 to £30,000 of other people's money, the better part of which must have been spent in extravagant living, if rumour speaks true, and in meeting losses by shipments. To the honour of the trading classes of Ceylon, it must be mentioned, that this is the first instance of a bill of lading being forged, and the banks that have dealt in honest confidence for the last 20 or 30 years will have now to be very careful as to how they have anything to do with doubtful characters.

[Mackenzie was tried on Dec. 1 at Kandy, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to 10 years' transportation.]

CODES OF SIGNALS.

THE Board of Trade has informed the India Office that the time has now arrived for taking steps to promote the exclusive use of the Commercial Code of Signals in Her Majesty's Eastern possessions. This Code has now become a matter of international importance. No other is now supplied by the Admiralty to Her Majesty's ships, nor is any other Code recognised by the authorities in England in reporting ships. In the same manner the Commercial Code is the only Code recognised by the Government of France, and of several other Continental States both for Imperial and Merchant Ships, and for communication with signal stations on the coasts. From information which they have received, the Board of Trade have reason to believe that Marryatt's Code is still in use to some extent at some of the signal stations in India, and they therefore suggest, for the consideration of the Duke of Argyll, whether it might not be desirable to issue intructions to the Officers of Her Majesty's possessions in India, directing them to give notice that after a certain date no signals will be made or answered from Government Stations on shore, on Her Majesty's, Ships at sea, except by means of the Commercial Code of signals. It is added that to ensure the answering of signals and the reporting of vessels on their signalling their names to any signal station, it is essential that such station should, in addition to the Commercial Code Signal Book, be kept repeatedly supplied with the latest *Code List of Ships*. Unless this is done, and shipmasters can feel certain that their distinguishing signals will be recognised when exhibited; the general use of the Commercial Code must necessarily be retarded. The local (Madras) Government have accordingly requested the Master Attendant at Madras to give effect to the instructions of the Secretary of State for the exclusive use of the Commercial Code of Signals.—*Madras Mail*.

PRINCE ALFRED AT HONGKONG.

By the China mail we have received details of the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Hongkong.

His Royal Highness made his official entry into Hongkong on the 2nd Nov. under the most auspicious circumstances and with royal punctuality. Precisely at eleven o'clock, the hurrahs from the Galatea and the line of boats came swelling along the boat line, and the oars of the various crews rose like a tall fence along the avenue; when immediately the Duke's boat, with the Royal Standard, came up the strait. As His Royal Highness steppped on to the pier, he was received by His Excellency the Governor, and all the leading officials connected with Hongkong, both British and foreign. The shoutings and hurrahs with which the Prince was then received by the mass outside the archway must have been to the Prince conclusive proof that his reception was cordial and hearty in the highest degree. The hurrah commonly termed the British cheer was mingled with the more jerky, but not less hearty, welcome of the Germans, and the "viva" of other nationalities.

His Royal Highness having entered the chair prepared for him, immediately proceeded to the City Hall, where troops drawn up in line, with the Band of the 29th, received him with the usual formalities. Entering the building he was met by the committee, who escorted him round the various rooms. Promenading the ante-rooms the party reached the reception room, when H. R. H. seated himself on the dais prepared for him, and the private reception for local Officials, Consuls, and Naval and Military Officers, of Rank took place. At about 11.45 the public Levee commenced.

After the reception, deputations from the Hongkong Community, the Parsee Community, the Chinese Community, the Chinese Schoolmasters, and the City Hall Community, were in turn presented; and addresses therefrom read and received.

Mr. D. Ruttonjee was the spokesman of the Parsee deputation, and read as follows:—

To His Royal Highness ALFRED ERNEST ALBERT, the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS.

The Members of the Parsee Community, resident in Hongkong, desire to approach Your Royal Highness with expressions of the sincerest loyalty to the Queen, and of affectionate regard to Your Royal Highness, both individually, and as representative of Her Majesty.

The Parsee residents in the dominions of the Queen of England, or rather the Empress of India as they are proud to style their Sovereign, have ever been sensible of the great benefits of the enlightened rule under which it is their fortune to be placed; and those who are temporarily sojourning in this Colony feel that they cannot appropriately allow the present opportunity to pass without expressing their loyalty and respect; and they trust they may be permitted to cherish the hope that the heartfelt welcome with which they now greet Your Royal Highness, will be retained as a small item in the happy recollections of Your Royal Highness's travels round the world.—We have the honour to be, Your Royal Highness's

obedient and humble servants,

(Signed) D. RUTTONJEE.
" JEHANGEER FRAMJEE BUKEY.
" BAPOOJEE PALLANJEE RANJEE.
" NUSSERWANJEE P. M. FEROZE.
" AND 63 OTHERS.

The following is the Reply of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to the Parsee address:—

GENTLEMEN,—I thank you with all sincerity for the address which you have just presented to me, and for the hearty welcome you have given me to Hongkong.

It will be a great pleasure to me to inform Her Majesty of the proof which you have given me to-day of your loyalty and devotion to Her Throne and Person, and of your gratitude for those blessings which you, and so many others of Her subjects in all parts of the world, have enjoyed during Her Reign.

I shall carry back to England a lively recollection of to-day's proceedings and of your kindness to myself, but above all of these hearty demonstrations which so ably express your devotion and submission to the laws and institutions of Great Britain. ALFRED.

The Chinese deputation was next introduced by Mr. Smith (Registrar General), and the peacock's feathers and peculiar togas of the leading men must have been somewhat of a novelty to His Royal Highness. Mr. Smith explained the object of the address; and after each member of the large deputation had paid their respects in their own fashion, they withdrew. This address covered a large surface of crimson silk, and was in the form of a most elaborately ornamented and illuminated scroll. The following is a translation of the address:—

To H. R. H. PRINCE ALFRED, DUKE OF EDINBURGH, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, &c., &c., &c., Prince of the Royal House of England.

Illustrious descendant of an illustrious race.

Fair as the plumes of the Phœnix, that sits in the crimson nest;

Graceful as the Unicorn, auspiciously nurtured on the sombre hills;

Whose comely form and matchless mien raise you above the common herd.

Gifted with charms of youth, which are like the fresh spring.

The time was when, bedecked with jewels, with hasty step, you entered the Royal Presence—With your sword, too, girt, you respectfully presented your morning salutation.

Though the days were bright, and leisure at your command, yet for you there was no relaxation.

Esteeming each moment of time as more precious than gems, you diligently devoted yourself to study.

With books and pen well acquainted, in all literature have you become deeply versed.

In military affairs are you well skilled; these are your delight.

Perfect in letters and the art of war.

Being at all times diligent as the ant, no study escaped your grasp.

And you aimed at a knowledge of philosophy, labouring with assiduity and understanding.

Into science you extended your enquiries, working with energy and attention.

Gifted with all accomplishments, your mind full stored with learning, you still panted for more.

Wishing to enlarge your mind, a new thought came to you—

You chose to traverse the seas, and great was the delight experienced.

Your desire to visit the Central land occupied your thoughts by night and day.

In China there is a spot which in times long past was opened to commerce.

Hongkong is its name, where congregate many merchants and many ships.

Looking from Canton as far as the eye can reach, nothing is to be seen but a succession of islands and peaks.

Mounting the ruins of Ut Toy? and travelling eastward, many waters must be passed.

In the midst of these islands and this expanse of water, guarded by Heaven, rises this isle, overflowing with merchandize and abounding in wealth.

For years it has appeared mirrored in the unruffled deep.

Its thousand houses, sheltered by the hills, present a picture of surpassing beauty.

This picture—this scene—how rapid its completion!

Report of it reaching you in your far-off palace how great your joy.

You had no dread of stormy waves; from the long voyage you did not shrink.

You resolved on traversing the roaring seas, which like swift couriers bore you hither.

Across the boundless ocean, with its thousand myriad leagues.

Passing many lands and seas, the mighty ship arrives at last.

With kindly feelings cherished deeply in your breast (have you come among us.)

Having watched from a distance, to-day we see your standard hoisted.

You have come, but there is no haughty bearing.

All are treated with the greatest condescension.

Such kindness and such condescension cause all to regard you with the profoundest respect.

All clap their hands with delight at the sight of your noble countenance.

In your honour are the banquets spread.

Everywhere may be heard the sounds of music welcoming your Royal retinue—

Day and night the music and the feast continue.

For what is thus worthless, you have rewarded us right royally.

Throughout the whole City are the sounds of praise and prayers on your behalf.

In the markets and in the streets are sung ballads and songs.

By these expressions of joyous song may you learn that there is no limit to our affection for you.

Yet, with all this exuberance of feeling, your great fame can with difficulty be proclaimed.

We blush when we think how unskilled is the pen that has written the few words which we now present.

For so rude an address will doubtless raise a smile around us.

Still, though smiles arise, how can we decline to express our feelings!

We trust that you will take this with you to distant lands, and that great may be the result—

Namely, that for thousands of years our countries may be firmly bound together in peace and amity;

And that throughout the world there may continue joy and gladness and universal peace.

Mr. F. Stewart (Inspector of Government Schools) then introduced the deputation of Government Schoolmasters, of whom there were about a dozen. The address (which was briefly explained by Mr. Stewart to his Royal Highness) consisted of a roll of red satin with variegated border, the back being of green silk. The characters were beautifully written in gold, as in that from the Chinese Community, but the latter must be admitted to have been more gorgeous and costly than the former. The following is a translation:—

AN ODE IN HONOUR OF HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE ALFRED OF ENGLAND.

Illustrious Prince!
Thou art all glorious as leaves of Gem, and as branches of Gold.
Thou art skilled in War: skilled also in Letters,—
Heaven having gifted thee with matchless talents.
Thou art now visiting many lands,
And glory accompanies thy Royal Banner.
May happy stars shine on all thy path!
All regard thee with respect, and bid thee welcome.
Dear to us the sweet Tong tree, thy love will abide with us;
All will cherish remembrance of thee.
Here, in Hongkong, royal favours surround us.
Our youth, by education, are made talented:
They have all the blessings of knowledge and refinement.
Royal Prince! Thou hast condescended to visit us:
We, the schoolmasters, approach thee with reverence.
Deign, too, to convey to Her Majesty, the Queen,
This our sincerest wish that she may enjoy
Perfect Peace, Happiness, Length of Days, and the love of All.
[Signed by all the Government School-masters in Hongkong.]

And this the ceremonies in connection with the inauguration and opening of the City Hall were concluded; the Prince retiring shortly after twelve o'clock noon, while the cheers of all assembled and the strains of the National Anthem. The *Overland China Mail* remarks here—"It must be said that the open, frank, and genial manner shown by the Prince made a very strong impression in his favour."

On a subsequent date an address from the Clergy of the Colony was presented to His Royal Highness.

Among the gratifying circumstances attending the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to Hongkong, the Amateur Dramatic performance, in the City Hall Theatre, is very highly placed. The programme comprised two pieces: one, "The Wonderful Woman," played by members of the English Club; the other, "Benjamin in Search of a Father," by members of the Club Germania.

GRAND BALL.

The festivities consequent on the visit of H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh to this Colony may be said to have culminated on the night of the 4th or, to speak more correctly, early next morning, in a grand ball given in honour of the Royal visitor at the new City Hall.

Punctually at ten o'clock, His Royal Highness was received on the main staircase by the Committee, a guard of honor of the 25th Regt. being drawn up inside the building. H. R. H. was accompanied by Sir R. G. MacDonnell and Lady MacDonnell, and other distinguished guests. On reaching the Ball-Room (which was beautifully decorated with armorial shields and wreathed with festoons of evergeens and flowers), dancing commenced, the Prince opening the ball with Lady MacDonnell, and dancing in the first waltz. After three or four dances had been got through, the Prince retired to a private room, in which two or three gentlemen unconnected with his suite were honoured with a private reception.

About half-past twelve, the strains of the Duke's Scotch piper sounded the call to supper, and the sturdy man of Huntly led the way to the supper-room, where four tables were magnificently laid out, at the head of the first of which sat the Hon. W. Keswick, Chairman of the Committee. The Prince (with Lady MacDonnell) sat on the Chairman's right, while the Governor (with Mrs. Pollard) occupied the seat next the chair to the left.

After supper the Chairman gave the toast of "The Queen;" which was responded to with all the honours. He next gave the toast of "The Prince and Princess of Wales and the remainder of the Royal Family," coupled with the health of the Duke of Edinburgh. He called upon them to drink the toast with enthusiasm and with all the honours; and leading off the "hip, hip hurrah," the cheers then rang round for an indefinite period, and were renewed on the Duke rising to respond.

When the excitement had ceased, H. R. H. spoke as follows:—Ladies and Gentlemen, I thank you most heartily for the kind manner in which you have responded to the toast; I thank you for the manner in which you have received it; and I thank the Chairman for the kind words he has just used and the manner in which he alluded to my brother and sister-in-law (loud cheers.) I thank you also for the manner with which you have received the toast as coupled with my name (cheers), and for the reception and welcome you have given me in Hongkong (cheers)—as equal to the most hearty and enthusiastic I have ever received in any portion of the Queen's dominions (great cheering.) On such an occasion like the present, the fewer words spoken the better, and if I say more, or whatever more I might say, it will possibly rather take away than otherwise from the feelings I wish to express, viz., my sense of the kind manner in which you have received me. I would now ask you to drink another toast, "The Prosperity of Hongkong." It is almost unnecessary, it might be said, to propose such a toast, for, when one enters a palace such as this, that prosperity is evidently already guaranteed. I now ask you to drink to "The Future Prosperity of Hongkong."—The Duke who was somewhat nervous, but spoke in a most hearty and honest tone of the reception he had met with—led off, with a most hearty good-will, the old British cheer, which was as heartily responded to. (A voice: He's a trump, isn't he!)

After a short visit to the Ball-room, the Duke retired; but dancing was kept up till four o'clock, at which time much of the official tone resolved itself into a "jolly good fellow," kind of expression.

PREPARATIONS AT CEYLON FOR H. R. H.

(*Ceylon Bi-monthly Examiner*, Nov. 30.)

THE arrangements for the reception of the Duke of Edinburgh begin to assume definite shape. He is expected in Ceylon about the 20th of March, and will land at Colombo, where he may spend a week or ten days, provided we can invent a sufficient number of new pleasures by way of inducement. But, besides a levee or a ball there will be hardly anything we can offer. After these entertainments at Colombo, the Prince will proceed to the Kraal at Avishawela and after witnessing the catch, which by the way may take three or four days, return to Colombo, and go on to be present at the Kurnegalle Kraal. This over, His Royal Highness will proceed to Kandy where a reception levee and ball will engage two or three days more. From Kandy, the Prince will proceed via Dickoya to the Bopatalawa plain, where elk-hunting will provide a couple more days' pleasure. It was first proposed that from the plains, the Prince should ascend Adam's Peak, but this we hear has been abandoned. From the plains, therefore, the Prince will go on to Nuwera Eliya and back again to Kandy, from where, with a smaller number of companions, he will take the northern road, for Trincomalie. In the wilds of Taman Kaduwe, Mr. Birch, the Government Agent, and Messrs. Tyndall and Corbet will take the Prince under their special guidance and put the sailor up to a dodge or two for successfully planting a bullet on the softest parts of an elephant's skull. This sport over, the Prince will take farewell of his hosts and the island.

THE SOLDIERS' INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION AT MADRAS.

ON Monday evening, Nov. 29, the Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition in the Banqueting Hall, at Madras, was opened with great ceremony by His Excellency the Governor. As soon as the preliminary greetings were over, His Excellency Major General McCleverty, the Commander-in-Chief, advanced and delivered the following address:—

Right Honourable My Lord Nap

AN OTTOMAN ENVOY TO BOKHARA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TIMES."

SIR,—I learn from the Indian papers of the last mail that a Turkish Envoy, Sheikh Syud Sooliman Efendi, by name, has arrived at Nagpore on his way to Bokhara, and after having been received by the Commissioner, Mr. Bernard, he was lodged in the Residency Hotel, and favoured, of course, with the hospitality of the Anglo-Indian Government. It is only for the last part of the report that this news must not be doubted, and being an indisputable fact, it deserves our attention. Only a few of your readers may be aware of the circumstance that the Sublime Porte has always abstained from entertaining a diplomatic connexion with Bokhara, in spite of the frequent embassies which arrived from the last-named town as well as from the rest of the princes of Turkestan, who felt attached by national and religious bonds to the Sultans of the Ottoman Empire. It is certainly a great loss to the Osmanlis that their rulers neglected entirely to foment the feelings of the Tartar co-religionaries in the distant East. They lost the opportunity to consolidate their power in Asia, which by a sound policy could have been extended from the Danube to the interior of China. The sluggish and ignorant Efendis on the Bosphorus were totally ignorant of the fair prospect of a national policy, and it was only on one occasion, in the time of Ahmed II., that an ambassador was despatched from Constantinople to Bokhara.

In considering this it is interesting to know that Aali Pasha has chosen the moment just when Bokhara is fighting the last struggle for life to enter into diplomatic relations with the expiring head-centre of Central Asiatic Islamism. The man who has been intrusted with the mission, according to the wonted qualities of ancient Mohamedan diplomacy, is certainly more versed in religious questions than in wordly political matters, In the first instance he must be a representative of the Khalife (the successor of Mohamed), ready to answer the most minute details of religious lore; and, as he cannot be the bearer of a well-equipped army, he will convey from the Sultan condolences and friendly advices to the Emir, proving in the same time to the Usbeg nation that they are not forgotten by the Khalife in the hour of need. There is no doubt that for the present no benefit whatever can result from this mission, neither in the interests of the Tartars nor for the Turks; but should Sooliman Efendi succeed to strengthen the hitherto slackened ties between the Ottoman nation and the Turks of Central Asia, the country on the banks of the Sir Derya and the Amoo will become a very favourable point where the Sublime Porte will be able to retaliate upon Russia for her doings in Bulgaria and among the Greeks. The Sultan's envoys or agents will always find an open road across Afghanistan, if not across Persia, and Russia will soon learn that the possession of Turkestan is a bit which cannot be so quietly enjoyed as her other Mohamedan acquisitions.

Pesth University, Nov. 3. ARMINIUS VAMBERY.

ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

DR. LIVINGSTONE'S DISCOVERIES.

At the first meeting of this society on Monday evening, Nov. 8, the following address on opening the Session of 1869-70 was delivered by Sir Roderick I. Murchison, K.C.B., F.R.S., D.C.L., President. Gentlemen,—The two objects which most occupied our thoughts when the previous session closed, and on which I dwelt in my last anniversary address, are now, I rejoice to say, in the way of being satisfactorily carried out. Our illustrious associate, Livingstone, whose life had been despaired of by the multitude, but of whose re-appearance among us, as you know, I never doubted, will, I trust, bring us before long the first account of a region of Southern Africa never previously visited by a European; and thus, by actual observation, will have set at rest all theoretical speculations respecting the hydrography of that vast portion of Africa lying to the north of those territories watered by the Zambesi which he had previously made his own. I therefore joyfully hope that at no very distant day we shall hear from his own lips the description of his travels during the three years which have elapsed since he entered South-Eastern Africa on his last expedition. In his expected communications we shall, doubtless, be enlightened not only respecting the true configuration of the great Lake Tanganyika, first visited by Burton and Speke, but also as to the main water-shed to the south of it which he has now traced. The facts, as communicated in one of his last letters to Dr. Kirk, from Lake Bangweolo, dated July 8, 1868, will be explained to you this evening, in anticipation of more detailed accounts which have been sent to the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and India, but which by some accident have not yet been received. [Here Sir Rodrick explained that the public despatch had arrived since the address was prepared, and that Mr. Hammond had forwarded it to Lord Clarendon, sent a copy to the society, which would be read in the course of the evening.] We now know that he had discovered a chain of lakes connected by rivers far to the south; but whether these waters, after feeding or flanking the great Lake Tanganyika, really constitute the ultimate sources of the Nile, as Livingstone supposes, can only be a conjecture so long as no traveller has observed the connexion between the northern end of Tanganyika and Lake Albert Nyanza of Baker, which is very far distant from the southern lakes of Livingstone. But I confidently hope that this point will be finally determined by Livingstone himself, as it appears from Dr. Kirk's information that he has touched at Ujiji, and must have there received the supplies, despatches, publications, and medicines which have so long been waiting for him. Should these South African waters, now laid open by Livingstone, flow into the Albert Nyanza, the south-western extremities of which are as yet wholly unknown (though we trust to be soon defined by Baker) then, indeed, the great modern problem will have been solved, and we must go back to the old geography of Ptolemy, and acknowledge that he was right in placing the ultimate sources of the Nile very nearly in the same southern tract in which Livingstone has now found them. In this event it will also give me much pleasure, at our ensuing anniversary to assign to Dr. Beke, Mr. Arrowsmith, and Mr. Findlay all the credit which is their due for their support, on theoretical grounds, of that view of the sources of the Nile basin. In his wonderful labours Livingstone has not merely been the Christian missionary and geographical explorer. He was also accredited as Her Majesty's Consul to all the native States in the interior. Such being the public mission with which the great traveller was intrusted, let us now confidently believe that Her Majesty's Government will authorise, on his return, the grant of a suitable pension to the man, whose labours have shed so much renown on Britain and that our gracious Sovereign, who has, I know, taken the deepest interest in his career, will reward him with some appropriate token of her good will. Turning our eyes from the Africa of Livingstone, or South Africa properly so-called, to Central, or Equatorial Africa, in which lie those great water-basins which, thanks to the labours of Speke, Grant, and Baker, are known to feed the Nile, we have been rejoiced to learn during our recess that the last named of these gallant explorers has been intrusted by the Viceroy of Egypt with a mission which, whether we be the first by Nyanza or not, will vast disorderly region of warring and barbarous tribes under the regular government of that potentate, or as defining the boundaries of those vast internal waters, does the highest credit to our associate who planned it, and to the powerful ruler who has so munificently engaged to defray the expenses of so costly an expedition. By the employment of steam launches (prepared in this country by Mr. Samuda,) and supported as he is by all the power of Egypt, we have every reason to hope that Sir Samuel Baker will succeed in realising his grand conception, and that, encouraged once more by that devoted wife who has been his companion in all his African researches, we may confidently anticipate that this noble effort will be crowned with deserved success. Besides the results of these two great expeditions we expect to receive during the session an account of another African exploration, undertaken by Mr. Winwood Reade, under our auspices, and at the cost of a munificent patron of scientific enterprise, our associate, Mr. Andrew Swanzy. Foiled in his first attempt to penetrate the interior of Western Africa by the Assinie River, Mr. Reade shifted his base of operations to Sierra Leone, and there, supported by the Governor and the principal merchants, has advanced through Ligbe to the most interior towards the sources of the Niger. By letters recently received, dated the 1st of August last, we learn that this adventurous traveller had reached Farabana, a town of 10,000 inhabitants, unknown to geographers, on the upper waters of the Niger, beyond the point reached by Caillié and other travellers. Among the valuable communications which will be brought before the society my associates will hear with pleasure that so much new and interesting matter will be made known respecting Central Asia, and particularly in regard to the countries immediately beyond the north-western boundaries of our Indian Empire. That engrossing subject will necessarily give rise to much discussion during the ensuing year. Thus, although our envoy, Mr. Hayward, who went out specially charged by the Council to examine, if possible, the vast and wild territory of the Pamir Steppe, in which the rivers Oxus and Jaxartes have their rise, had his advance in that direction stopped by the recent civil war beyond our frontier, we now know that, taking up the route via Ladakh, he penetrated to Yarkand and Kashgar, the chief towns of Eastern Turkestan. He has, indeed, prepared maps which, defining the practicable passes through those lofty mountains, throw a new light on the courses of the rivers and the configuration of the dividing ranges. Being satisfied with the work he had already accomplished, we are glad to learn that, nothing disheartened, Mr. Hayward has resolved to try once more to enter into and examine the great Pamir Steppe, called by the natives the "Backbone of the World," and into which no Russian nor British geographer has ever penetrated. Our Council has thus accordingly supplied him with the pecuniary means to work out this important geographical problem. In doing this I cannot too carefully impress upon the public that Mr. Hayward is solely our agent for purposes of pure geography. Though placed in surveillance while in Eastern Turkestan, now governed by Yakoob Koushbegie, Mr. Hayward was always kindly and hospitably treated by that great Mussulman chief. When we employed him on this mission we had no accurate knowledge of the efforts which were about to be made to send a caravan of tea from the plantations on the south side of the Himalayan regions, to sell the same to the inhabitants of a vast region formerly a part of China, and now deprived of the supply of a beverage to which for ages they had been accustomed. Encouraged by our accomplished associate, Mr. R. Douglas Forsyth, who had been for some time the British Commissioner on the frontiers of Cashmir, and had seized every opportunity of promoting a friendly intercourse with Eastern Turkestan, you now know that Mr. Shaw, an English tea planter of Kangra, had threaded the lofty mountain passes and had reached Yarkand at the same time as Mr. Hayward. This simultaneous arrival of two Englishmen, though quite accidental—the one as a merchant, the other as a scientific explorer, a character wholly unintelligible to them—very naturally alarmed the native Yarkandis, who had never seen an Englishman.* But the good conduct of our two countrymen, whether at Yarkand or at Kashgar, ultimately led to the persuasion that both were simply making inquiries as to the best practicable routes for trade between India and Turkistan; and it is much to the credit of the Mahomedan ruler that he treated both the travellers with kindness, and expressing a strong desire to trade with us, allowed them to return together to British India. This powerful and despotic ruler of Eastern Turkestan has taken the title of Atligh Ghazee, or Leader of the Faithful, by which he is always called. His rule is popular and his subjects prosperous, and he expressed to Mr. Shaw his great desire to be on friendly terms with England. Let us, therefore, hope that an intercourse like that which has long been carried on with them by the Russians may also thrive for the benefit of our country. Of the people of Eastern Turkestan Dr. Cayley (the political agent in Ladakh) thus writes:—"The English travellers were greatly surprised at the civilization, wealth, and prosperity of the people of Yarkand, who seem far in advance of most Asiatics. The polite, well-bred, and at the same time independent manners, even of the common people, is very striking. There is no religious intolerance towards foreigners, and the people will sit down and eat and drink with any one. They are essentially mercantile, and speak eagerly of trading with India." It is also satisfactory to learn that the Earl of Mayo, the Governor-General of India, takes the most lively interest in the full development of the geographical features of this vast region, and also of the condition and wants of the natives, while he entirely approves all the important preliminary steps which have been taken to bring about a good understanding and useful trade between these hitherto unexplored countries and British India. While on this topic I cannot but advert to the praiseworthy conduct of Dr. Leitner, a learned philologist, who, having been employed by the Government in the countries bordering upon the British territory, has recently, while on leave, brought to England a native of Yarkand, the first of his nation who has ever been in Europe, and who is present on this occasion. As this intelligent young man speaks several languages, including Chinese, and understands Hindustanee, we may, judging form him, from a fair idea of how intelligent a people there exists beyond the north-west frontier of British India, and that as this country affords various products of fine wool, silks, and fruit of many sorts, besides numerous minerals of value, we may in the end largely benefit by sending in exchange for them our tea from Hindustan, and manufactured goods from Britain. Various other topics will come before us during the session, the interest of which I will not forestall by entering into details respecting them. Such, for example, is the exploration of the new course which the Yellow River of China has taken since the year 1851, by our enterprising associate Mr. Elias, an account of which will be read to you this evening. Another paper of high interest is one on the physical geography and ethnology of the Runn of Cutch and neighbouring regions, by Sir Bartle Frere, an outline of which was given at the last meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science. A third memoir, which will be found attractive, is by Captain Mayne, R.N., on his recent survey of the Straits of Magellan. We hope also to see again before us Dr. Bell, who gave last session an interesting account of his journey through the little-known region of Arizona and neighbouring territories in North America, and who has since published his New Tracks in North America, a book now attracting deservedly much notice. We are informed by him that during a recent visit to North America he met Major Powell, of the United States' army, who had just accomplished an exploration of that wonderful chasm, or canon, through which the great river Colorado flows for several hundred miles; and he has promised to lay before us the results of this remarkable journey as soon as he receives the Major's reports. We may expect also an account of another of Mr. Chandless' remarkable river explorations in South America, the last being his latitude of Cazembe's town on the Changu being 50 miles wrong, probably reveals that his mind was clouded with fever when he last observed, and anyone who knows what that implies will look on his error with compassion. The Chungu went high on the ghost, and one had to walk on tiptoe to avoid swimming. As I crossed all these brooks at both high and low water, I observed the difference to be from 15 to 18 inches, and from all the perennial streams the flood is a clear water. The state of the rivers and country made me go in the very lightest marching order; took nothing but the most necessary instruments, and no paper except a couple of note-books and the Bible. On unexpectedly finding a party going to the coast I borrowed a piece of paper from an Arab, and the defects unavoidable in the circumstances you will kindly excuse. Only four of my attendants would follow me to the others, on various pretences, absconded. The fact is, they are all tired of this everlasting tramping, and so verily am I. Were it not for an inveterate dislike to give in to difficulties without doing my utmost to overcome them I would abscond too. I comfort myself by the hope that by making the country and people better known I am doing good; and by imparting a little knowledge occasionally I may be working in accordance with the plans of an all-embracing Providence, which now forms part of the belief of all the more intelligent of our race; my efforts may be appreciated in the good time coming yet. Accustomed to the habit of sending my observations to the Cape Observatory, where Sir Thomas Maclean, the Astronomer Royal, and the Assistant Astronomer, Mr. Mann, bestowed a great deal of gratuitous labour on them in addition to the regular duties of the Observatory. They tested their accuracy in a variety of ways which those who are versed in the higher mathematics can understand or appreciate. The late Earl of Ellesmere publicly said of a single sheet of these most carefully-tested geographical positions, that they contained more true geography than many large volumes. While the mass of observations which went to the Royal Observatory at the Cape required much time for calculation, I worked out a number in rough way, leaving out many minute corrections, such as for the height of the thermometer and barometer, the horizontal parallax and semi-diameter of planets, using but one moon's semi-diameter and horizontal parallax for a set of distances, though of several hours' duration; corrections for the differences of proportional logarithms, &c.; and with these confessedly imperfect longitudes, made and sent home sketch maps, to give general ideas of the countries explored. They were imperfect, as calculated and made in the confusion of life in the midst of matters that crowd on the mind of an explorer, but infinitely better than many of the published maps. Sir Thomas Maclean, for instance, says that, short of a trigonometric survey, no river has been laid down so accurately as the Zambesi, and Mr. Mann, after most careful examination of the series of observations, considers that I could not be more than once ran from the sea and Tette up to Lake Nyassa, than any error in the longitude cannot possibly amount to four minutes. Well, after all my care and risk of health and even of life, it is not very inspiriting to find 200 miles of Lake tacked on to the north-west end of Nyassa, and these 200 miles are the only gap in the upland region and passed over some 3,000ft. higher than the lake I saw. We shall probably hear that the author of this feat in fancyography claims therefrom to be considered a theoretical discoverer of the sources of the Nile. My imperfect longitudes and sketches led some to descrate the perfect ones from the Observatory. Thus, Golungo Alto, in Angola, was fixed by seven sets of lunar distances; that is, at least 63 distances between the moon and stars, and probably 100 altitudes of sun or stars all made in risk of, and sometimes actually suffering from, African fever. Six sets showed from one to three minutes on each side of longitude 11 degrees east; but the seventh showed a few minutes to the west. The six were laid aside and the seventh adopted, because a Portuguese said to me that he thought that spot might be about midway between Ambaca and the sea. Ambaca he had never seen, and the folly of the intermeddling is apparent from the change not making the spot perceptibly nearer the imagined midway, and no one had ever observed them before, nor in our day will observe them again. Other freaks, and one specially immoral, were performed, and to my gentle remonstrance I received only a giggle. The desecration my positions have suffered is probably unknown to the Council, but that is all the more reason why I should call their attention to be the guardian of my own observations till publication. I regret this, because the upsetting of a canoe or anything happening to me might lead to the entire loss of the discoveries. My borrowed paper is done, or I should have given a summary of the streams which, flowing into Chambeze, Lunpula, Lualaba, and the lakes, may be called sources. Thirteen, all larger than the Isis at Oxford, or Avon at Hamilton, run into one line of drainage, five into another, and five into a third receptacle—23 in all. Not having seen the Nile in the north, I forbear any comparison of volume. I trust that my labours, though much longer than I intended, may meet with your lordship's approbation.—" I have, &c.,

"DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

"P.S.—Always something new from Africa. A large tribe lives in underground houses in Rua. Some excavations are said to be 30 miles long, and have running rills in them—a whole district can stand a siege in them. The 'writings' therein, I have been told by some of the people, are drawings of animals, and not letters, otherwise I should have gone to see them. People very dark, well made, and outer angle of eyes slanting inwards."

In consequence of the length of time occupied in reading Dr. Livingstone's despatches, an important paper announced for consideration this evening, "Exploration of the new Course of the Yellow River of China," was postponed till the next meeting.

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* When it is said that no Englishman ever visits this region, we must not forget that the unfortunate and accomplished Adolf Schlagintweit, a Prussian subject, but acting at the cost of the Indian Government, did reach Kashgar, and there met with his death. Here it is right to state that the present ruler expressed to Mr. Shaw his sorrow for the murder of Schlagintweit by the robber Walee Khan who was executed two years ago by order of the Ataligh Ghazee.

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THE MONARCH INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, has been formed with a view to carrying out in its integrity the principle of NON-TARIFF in Fire Insurance, or, in other words, charging each insurance according to its value, taking into consideration every feature of the risk, in lieu of the present unsatisfactory arrangement, whereby classes of trades are settled by the Council of Tariff Companies at a rate which must not be departed from. The undersigned are therefore prepared to accept risks under the Tariff Rates.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current Premiums. Further information and Prospectuses can be had on application to

STENHOUSE & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE CORPORATION,
FOR FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE ASSURANCES,
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER A. D. 1720.

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LIFE DEPARTMENT.

This Corporation has granted Assurances on Lives for a period of nearly One Hundred and Fifty Years, having issued its first Policy on the 7th June 1721.

Two-thirds of the entire profits, without any deduction for expenses of management, are allotted to the Assured.

The profits are declared at the end of every five years, and the shares of the Policy-holders may be appropriated either in increase of the Sum Assured, or as an immediate Cash payment.

The following are examples of the total Bonus additions, made to the 31st December 1865, on Policies on which Twenty Annual Premiums had been paid.

Age at Entry.	Sum assured.	Bonus additions.
	£	£ s. d.
25	1000	251 1 0
35	1000	306 11 0
45	1000	396 2 0
55	1000	358 17 0

Assurances may also be effected without participation in profits, at reduced Rates of Premium.

The Premiums have been computed from the most recent information on the subject of European mortality in India, and they will be reduced to the corresponding English rates on the return to Europe of the persons whose lives are Assured.

Premiums may be made payable either yearly or half-yearly.

Policies on lives of Military Officers in civil employ issued at he Civilian Rates.

Risks on Male Parsee and Eurasian lives, under 40, accepted at European Rates.

Medical Fees and Stamps are paid by the Corporation.

EXAMPLES OF THE EAST INDIAN RATES FOR CIVILIANS.

Annual Premiums to Assure Rs. 1,000.

Age next birthday.	For the whole term of Life. With profits.	For the whole term of Life. Without profits.	Age next birthday.	For the terms of one and seven years respectively. One year.	Seven years.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 11	34 13 8	25	39 8 0	30 5 0
30	40 0 0	36 0 0	40	30 0 0	31 13 4
40	48 14 0	44 0 0	45	34 12 0	38 3 4
50	64 0 0	57 8 0	50	39 10 8	43 13 4
60	92 0 0	82 12 8			

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Fire Insurances are effected at Moderate Rates upon every description of property.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Marine Insurances are effected at the current premiums.

Further information, forms of Application, and Prospectuses can be had on application to

EWART, LATHAM, & Co.,
Agents for Bombay

Bombay, 15th November 1869.

THE EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.
EMPOWERED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.
FOR LIFE ASSURANCE AND THE GUARANTEE OF FIDELITY IN SITUATIONS OF TRUST.
CHIEF OFFICES,
17, WATERLOO PLACE, PALL MALL, LONDON.
POLICIES PAYABLE DURING LIFE.
The Capital subscribed by nearly 2,000 Shareholders is nearly £900,000.

THE Annual Income in 1868 exceeded THREE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-EIGHT THOUSAND POUNDS STERLING.

NEW PREMIUM INCOME
In 1865, 1866, 1867 .....£101,000 average per an. £33,000
" 1862, 1863, 1864 .....£93,000 " £41,000
" 1861, 1862 .....£186,15 " £60,000

The Royal Naval, and Military, and East India Life Department affords peculiar advantages to officers and others in the Navy, Army, and Civil Service.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—OFFICERS OF THE ARMY IN INDIA HAVE THE OPTION OF EFFECTING ASSURANCES AT CIVIL RATES OF PREMIUM.

INDIAN BRANCHES.
CALCUTTA and BOMBAY.
Agent at Madras (Messrs. Leeot & Co.), Ceylon (Messrs. Clark Spence & Co.), Singapore (Messrs. A. L. Johnstone & Co.), and at all the principal Towns in India.

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Medical Referee—Dr. W. G. Hunter.
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Assurances effected, Policies issued, Premiums received, and Claims settled in India without reference to Home Office.

LIFE ASSURANCE.

Every description of this important business is transacted by the Society, at rates which will be found to be generally more moderate than those of any other Insurance Company in India.

Annual and Half yearly Premiums, for Assurance of Rs. 1,000 (£100) to be paid at death, reducible to English Rates on return to Europe.

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Premium. Annual.	CIVIL. Premium. Half-yearly.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Premium. Annual.	MILITARY. Premium. Half-yearly.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	30 7 5	15 3 8	20	34 0 8	17 0 4
30	35 10 6	17 13 4	30	39 14 0	19 15 0
40	44 12 0	22 6 0	40	47 15 4	23 15 8
50	59 8 0	29 12 0	50	61 14 0	30 15 0

TABLES OF RATES FOR ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE.

Annual Premium for the Assurance of Rs. 1,000 payable to the Representatives of the Assured in the event of Previous death, or to himself on his attaining either of the undermentioned ages:

Age next birthday.	CIVIL. Payable at 50 or at 55 or at 60 or previous death.	CIVIL. Payable at 55 or at 60 or previous death.	CIVIL. Payable at 60 or previous death.	Age next birthday.	MILITARY. Payable at 50 or at 55 or at 60 or previous death.	MILITARY. Payable at 55 or at 60 or previous death.	MILITARY. Payable at 60 or previous death.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
20	38 8 0	34 0 0	31 0 0	20	55 0 0	41 8 0